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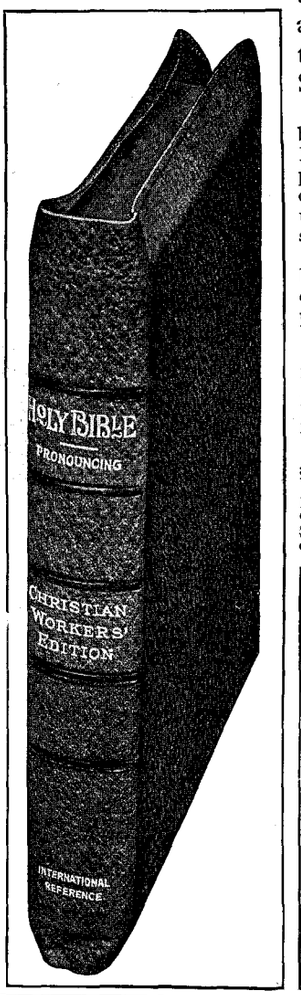

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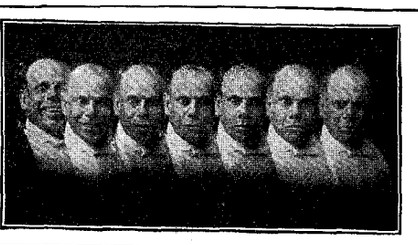

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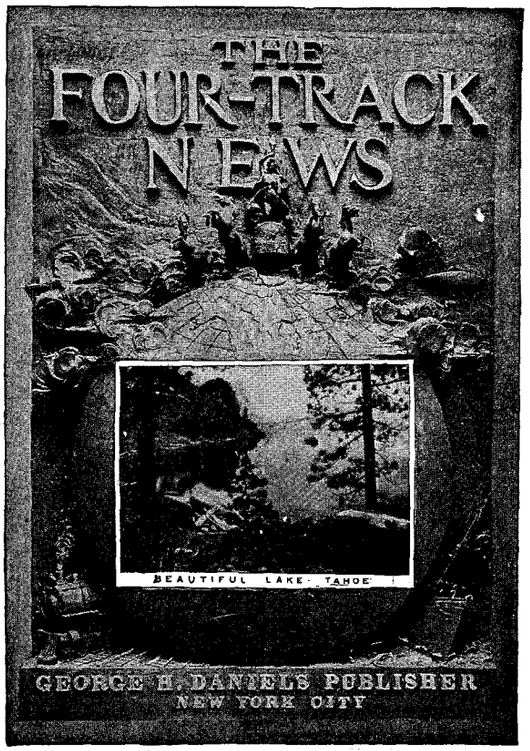

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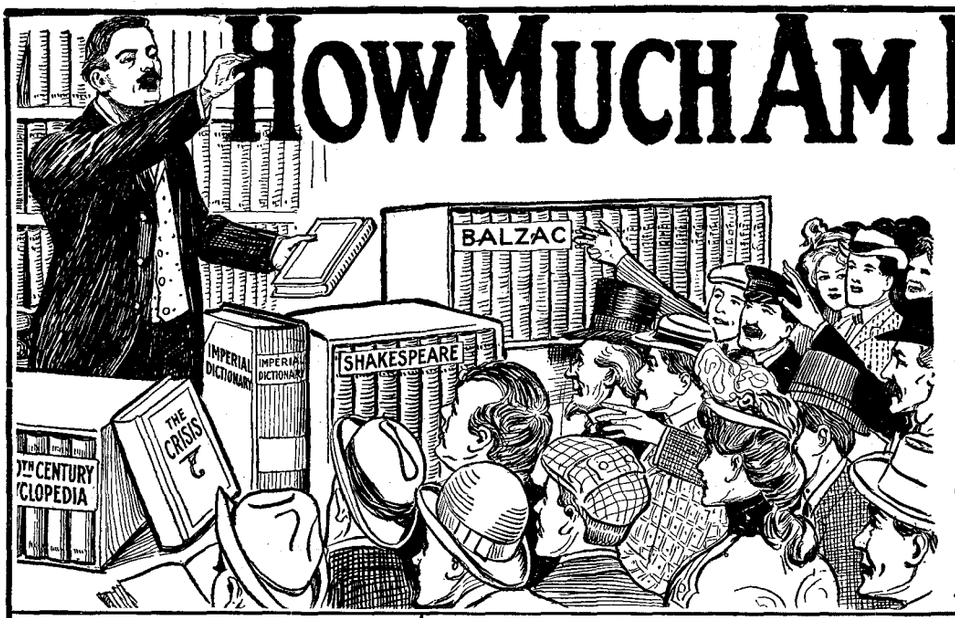

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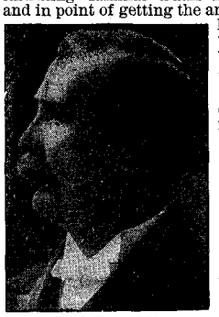

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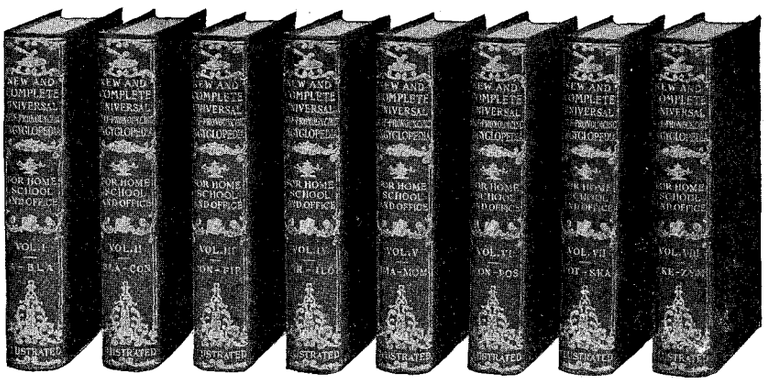

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE JEROME ISSUE IN NEW YORK.

THE local press in New York city, in commenting upon the bitter fight in which William Travers Jerome wilfully involved himself by his bold defiance of the bosses, take such a discouraging view of his prospects that it is quite certain that they would look upon his reelection as District Attorney of New York county as the greatest surprise of the campaign. Until last August, when he issued his proclamation stating that he would not only run independently but would also wage war upon the "bosses," it was generally accepted that he would be his own successor if nothing should interfere with the natural course of events. But the collapse of the Fusion movement and the nomination of full and straight tickets by every party in the field have inspired a feeling of confidence among his enemies. But this does not mean that his cause is a hopeless one. *The World* and *The Times* among the Democratic papers, *The Globe*, *The Sun*, and *The Post* among the independent papers, are stanchly supporting him in spite of their disposition to despair of his success. Of these only *The Post* speaks at all encouragingly, and it can go no further than to say:

"Let those who fear that he will be unable to repeat his wonderfully effective campaigning of four years ago wait and see. In his little off-hand address last night [October 18] there were obvious the same conviction and the same straightforward earnestness that made him the chief figure in the 'whirlwind' campaign of 1901."

All papers agree that Jerome with all the famous qualities mentioned by *The Post* is body and soul in the present campaign, but many, however, can not help noting that the situation to-day is different from what it was four years ago. As the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.) points out, there is a Tammany candidate now who for a long while was Jerome's ablest deputy; there is a Republican candidate who is vouched for by his entire party, and there is Hearst's candidate who may take away from Mr. Jerome many votes of the poorer classes. But, above all, there is the absence of the Fusion force which, as *The Sun* remarks, was so powerful in 1901 that it "swept Low into the Mayor's office by the Jerome canvass." Mr. Jerome, however, is generally looked upon as a more noteworthy candidate this year than he was during his first campaign; and his success, as his friends believe, all depends on whether the people fully appreciate this fact. His record, which even his enemies admit is a good one, has now been made, and as summed up by *The Sun* is as follows:

"He has driven from New York policy, the meanest form of organized swindling, the gambling that robbed the cupboards of the very poor. He put the king of the policy-gamblers in State prison. He broke up the syndicate that coined fortunes for its members out of the hunger and the suffering of women and babies. He has forged the only weapon that the authorities find powerful against the keepers of the big gambling-houses. He wrote the law and forced a reluctant Legislature to put it on the books. He brought the men who for years have bribed or defied the authorities, on their knees, to his office begging mercy. He, and he alone, brought Canfield, the most powerful of all the gambling fraternity, to the bar of justice with a plea of 'guilty' on his lips. He has rid organized labor of its greatest danger by prosecuting and convicting the scoundrels who sold out their trusting followers for personal gain. He has placed in the hands of organized labor the law under which the corrupt and corrupting dishonest employer may be sent to jail for his misdeeds. He has treated the unionists as men, and not as children or maniacs or idiots. He has done as much in four years for honorable and honest organized labor in New York as its most vociferous champions have ever accomplished. He has dared to prosecute powerful criminals, rich criminals, criminals entrenched in political favor and social place. Wherever the finger of suspicion has pointed he has dared to go. And as these are some of the reasons why William Travers Jerome should be reelected to office, so also are they some of the reasons why all those who fear blind justice, who have guilty consciences, who dread the light of day, are so eager to crush him."

The last sentence of the above quotation from *The Sun* suggests one of the most interesting features in the campaign. *The Sun* obviously refers to the men implicated in the insurance scandals, and the efforts they are alleged to have made to influence "Boss" Murphy of Tammany, and ex-Governor Odell, the State Republican leader, to combine and secure the defeat of Jerome and replace him by a more facile district attorney. It is indignantly denied that such a combination has been formed, but nevertheless the charge has become so seriously believed by large numbers that no mention is made of opposition to Jerome without connecting it in some way or other with the men whose names have been blackened by the exposures in the management of insurance companies. Mr. Jerome has refrained so far from taking any part in the investigation. The explanation of his forbearance, and the promise he makes of future action, are contained in the following words taken from his opening speech in the campaign:

"The cheap way would be picking out one of these fellows at this time and indicting him about election time, but there is a man working on this, this man Hughes, honest and brave, honest and brave and capable, who is developing what it is necessary to bring before us all that we should know. Much more important than the punishment of any particular malefactor is a knowledge of how rotten and how deep the rottenness of this goes, and any prosecuting attorney who would move so as to cramp the lines and make it more difficult for him to get what he is daily getting might serve his individual purposes, but certainly would not be serving those of the public. Hughes must not be hampered, but when Hughes

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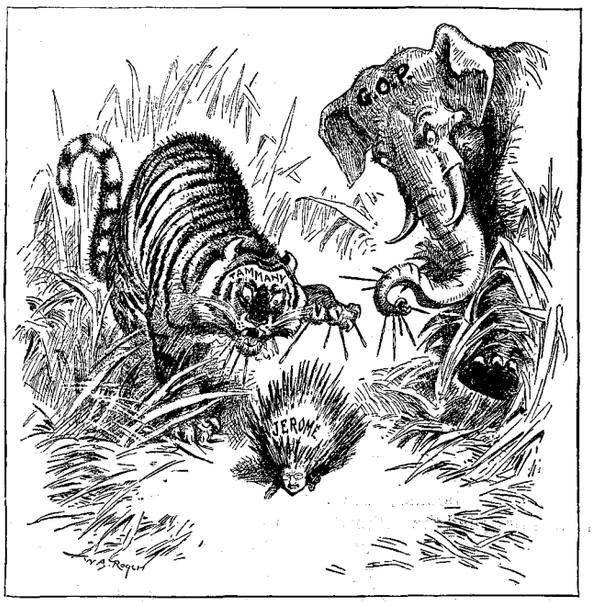
is through then justice must be done in the land, and it must fall on those guilty ones who deserve it."

So altho Greater New York city is in the midst of a mayoralty campaign, it will be seen that the moral issues at stake are as important as the political one, and thus make the independent candidate, who is commonly supposed to be supporting them, as prominent as the head man on any ticket in the field. The papers that favor Mr. Jerome seem to think that his defeat would be a calamity to the city. *The Times* remarks:



"HOT STUFF."
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

"The situation is very serious. There has been a good deal of evil-doing exposed in many directions during the past year. As to some of it, it is highly probable that sufficient proof can be got to bring the evil-doers within the reach of the criminal law. It is of the utmost importance that the work of prosecution should be in the hands of a vigorous, honest, independent district attorney. . . . . .

"VOYAGER UPON LIFE'S SEA, TO YOURSELF BE TRUE,
AND WHERE'ER YOUR LOT MAY BE, PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

"His [Jerome's] name will be on every ballot put in the hands of a voter in New York County on election day. No other name submitted for the same office has the slightest claim upon any but blind partizans. His has the claim of high character and marked ability, amply tested by long and conspicuous service. Is there not enough good sense, civic virtue, self-respect in this community to bring that name out at the head of the poll?"

PORTLAND'S SUCCESSFUL EXPOSITION.

So many expositions have proved financial failures that the record of the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., is unique, as the Pittsburg *Dispatch* remarks, because "it will be the one exposition in the list of enterprises of that sort that after settling up all its bills will have a cash balance to distribute among the subscribers to its stock." Tho the management has been modest in representing the fair not as a world exposition, but as an exposition of the Pacific Northwest, the Chicago *Tribune* thinks it was "one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever held in this country." The fair closed its doors on October 14, the total number of admissions being officially reported as 2,545,509. According to President Goode, the exposition company will have a surplus of from $100,000 to $115,000, and will be able to pay a dividend of between 30 and 40 per cent. It is estimated in Portland that already 100,000 permanent residents have been attracted to that city and the surrounding country. "Population means trade," the Chicago *Tribune* says, "and of the new trade the enterprising business men of Portland may be depended upon to get their share. No doubt the exposition will prove a highly profitable investment."

HENRY W. GOODE,
President of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, which proved a financial success.

The Chicago *Record-Herald*, in comparing the simplicity of the Portland fair with the expensive and elaborate displays at St. Louis and Chicago, says:

"One feature in particular, the Timber Temple, was a revelation of the magnificent resources of the region and most attractive to all visitors. Even those who felt some disappointment because they had formed their judgment of expositions upon the extensive displays at Chicago and St. Louis spoke of this feature in terms of wonder and praise.

"Evidently it is by some such special attraction that the expositions of the future must appeal most powerfully to the public. Excellence in certain lines will count for more than mere bigness, because the limit in size has been or should have been reached. This is clear from much of the comment that was heard during the St. Louis Fair. People actually complained because of the vastness of the grounds and the number of the buildings. They were oppressed because there was so much to be done, and because they were not always repaid for their industry as sightseers owing to the multiplication of similar exhibits."

The exposition just closed has been a great boon to the Pacific Coast, thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which adds:

"Small as their institution was compared with that of St. Louis, it was much better advertised, and the number of persons who went from the East is surprising. Most of them came back enthu-

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siasts over the country, and it is asserted that new capital in great quantities has poured into the section. This is as it should be. Philadelphia has an intimate interest in that section. It was due to Philadelphians that the Northern Pacific was undertaken. Millions of local capital have been sent to Tacoma and Seattle, those twin marvels of Puget's Sound. Washington and Oregon may never catch up with Pennsylvania, but it is certain that each is able to support a population equal to our own, and that in natural resources they are rich beyond possibility of exhaustion in centuries.

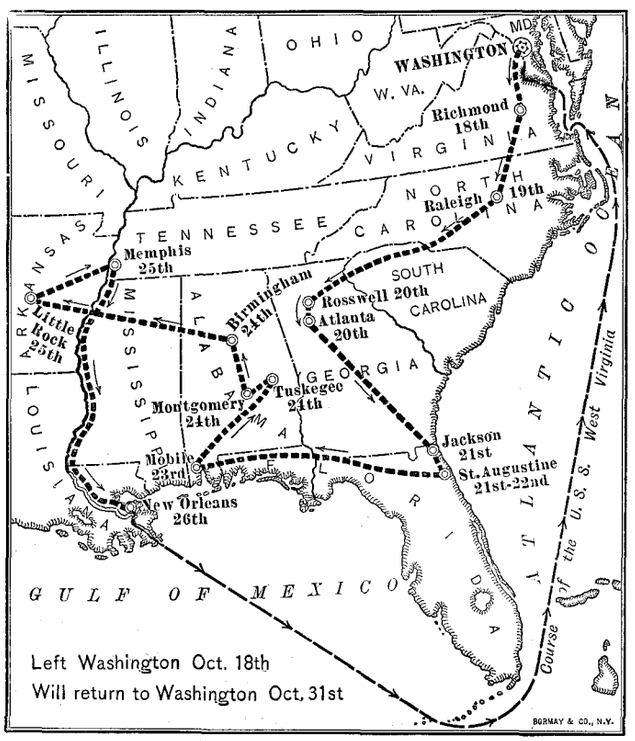
"Our best congratulations to the enterprising, fearless people beyond the Rockies, who know their own worth and are not afraid to proclaim it throughout all the world."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

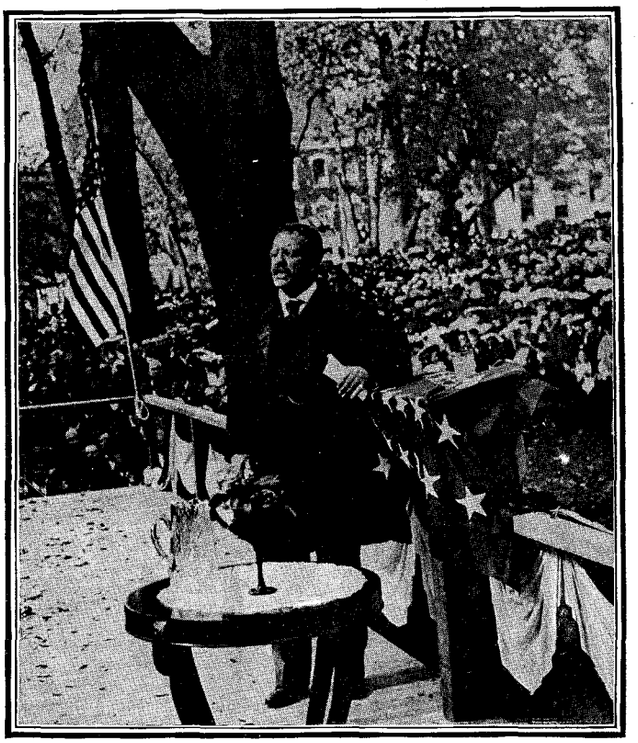
NO end of comment on the success of the President's southern trip is appearing in the press, and especially in the papers which recall the bitter feelings excited by the negro episodes in his official career, such as the Indianola post-office case, the Booker Washington luncheon, and the Crum, Anderson, and Lewis appointments. The welcome given to him in "the enemy's country," however, seems to be as cordial and enthusiastic as any he ever received in the North, East, or West. Everywhere he has gone politics and business have been laid aside, and all classes have turned out to do him honor. Some of the Southern press explain that this is merely Southern hospitality, others say that the honor is accorded to the President rather than to the man, while others refer to Mr. Roosevelt's Southern ancestry, and quote his declaration that he is "half a Southerner." Says the Baltimore *American* (Rep.):

"It is quite phenomenal that a man who not so long ago was an object of peculiar vituperation in some parts of the South should be awaited by a great region of the Southern States with such eagerness and hailed with such applause and welcome as are vouchsafed to few public men. The unparalleled part he has played in international affairs within the last few months has lifted him above all party factional criticism and has made of him a world figure in a larger sense than has been lent to the name of any other President of the United States. One opportunity which came to him would probably not have been grasped by any other man with a fearlessness that almost seemed to savor of the reckless, but which was simply the inspiration of genius. Failure would have almost placed him in the position of an intruder. He refused to fail, and his very boldness lifted two countries out of war into an arrangement for peace, which earlier would not have been thought possible by either of the belligerents."

The President has so far carefully guarded himself from giving utterance to any sentiments that would strike an unpopular chord in the South. His speeches have been confined largely to spreading the gospel of the "square deal and fair play," swinging the "big stick," and inculcating all his other well-known principles on the moral, strenuous, and patriotic life. Wherever he has particularized, it has been on subjects about which there is no cleavage of opinion on sectional or partizan lines. The expressions which have awakened the greatest interest have been those relating to railroad questions, but they have been emphatic and direct. At Charlotte he said:



THE PRESIDENT'S ITINERARY.



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPEAKING AT RICHMOND.

"A man would indeed be but a poor American who could without a thrill witness the way in which, in city after city in the North as in the South, on every public occasion, the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray now march and stand shoulder to shoulder, giving tangible proof that we are all now in fact as well as in name a reunited people, a people infinitely richer because of the priceless memories left to all Americans by you men who fought in the great war."

"Actual experience has shown that it is not possible to leave the railroads uncontrolled. Such a system, or, rather, such a lack of system, is fertile in abuses of every kind and puts a premium upon unscrupulous and ruthless cunning in railroad management, for there are some big shippers and some railroad managers who are always willing to take unfair advantage of their weaker competitors, and they thereby force other big shippers and big railroad men who would like to do decently into similar acts of wrong and injustice, under penalty of being left behind in the race for success. *Government supervision is needed quite as much in the interest of the big shipper and of the railroad man who want to do right as in the interest of the small shipper and the consumer.* Experience has shown that the present laws are defective and need amendment. The effort to prohibit all restraint of competition, whether reasonable or unreasonable, is unwise.

"What we need is to have some administrative body with ample power to forbid combination that is hurtful to the public, and to prevent favoritism to one individual at the expense of another. *In*

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other words, we want an administrative body with the power to secure fair and just treatment as among all shippers who use the railroads—and all shippers have a right to use them."

But the President's remarks upon the railroad issue and all other public questions appear to be addressed to the nation at large. Hence the charge made by the opposition press, that the motive of his trip is to secure support from Southern and Democratic sources to assist him in forcing legislation through Congress this winter over the heads of the recalcitrants in his own party, has been almost completely dropped. In fact, many of the prominent Southern papers are very frank in saying that in spite of his tremendous popularity, President Roosevelt can not expect to accomplish any more than any other Republican President. Thus the Houston *Post* (Dem.), in commenting on the supposed scheme to secure votes of Southern Senators and Representatives for the measures which it is well known that he is anxious to have placed on the statute-books, says:

"It is hard to believe that the President would come South to gain support for any such program. The hullabaloo of Presidential receptions in the Southern States is not calculated to exert much influence among the Southern Senators and Representatives, whatever the President may believe about it. It may be that his receptions in Texas last spring, which were understood by some to indicate that his popularity was such that he could beat Jeff Davis (of Arkansas) for President in every county in the State, gave him some enlarged notions of his ability to control Southern Congressmen, but we doubt it, and we doubt the correctness of *The Herald* correspondent's suggestion that the President remotely expects much Southern support of the program alluded to. Southern Senators and Representatives will support a measure genuinely seeking to carry into effect that demand of the St. Louis platform which involves the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Railroad Commission by giving it rate-making authority, but it is doubtful if Southern support can be had for any other proposition contained in the alleged Presidential program.

"It is certain that the Democrats will contend for investigation of the Loomis affair and of the department scandals, and while they will support a measure to prohibit corporate campaign contributions, they will not oppose an investigation of the campaign expenditures of 1904. The President's high-handed action in the San-Dominican affair can not possibly receive the sanction of Southern Senators, nor can it be said that Southern Congressmen of either body can support Taft's new Philippine policy until it is known in detail what Taft proposes.

"If the President is coming merely on a social mission, his trip will be a success, but if he hopes to bring the pressure of Southern opinion to bear upon Southern Congressmen in behalf of any such program as *The Herald* mentions, it will be a failure."

CHICAGO'S TRACTION TROUBLES.

IN spite of the decisive victory of Mayor Edward F. Dunne at the polls in Chicago last spring on a platform squarely demanding the "immediate" municipal ownership of all street-railway lines, the comment of the local press indicates a strong possibility that the question which has vexed Chicago for so long will finally be settled in another way. Mayor Dunne has been unable to do anything toward carrying out the wishes of his supporters, and the companies remain in undisturbed possession of their property. "The municipal-ownership dream in Chicago is out," says the Chicago *Journal* (Ind.); "The cry [for it] has died out almost entirely," says the Chicago *Post* (Ind.); while the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) avers that it "now is advocated chiefly by men of little experience in business affairs or by visionaries or self-seeking politicians." The Chicago *Chronicle* (Rep.) also holds to this view, and declares that the Mayor wants no solution of the problem, but desires to keep it alive as "a perennial issue."

The papers refer to several causes which, they claim, have contributed to bring about the change which they note in the attitude of the people of Chicago on the municipal-ownership question. It is asserted that there is a growing sentiment against increasing the city's debt or the rate of taxation which would result from the purchase of the railways; but the chief reason for the defeat of Mayor Dunne's designs seems to be found in the action of the companies in offering to improve and extend their lines and operate them in the future in a way that will be more acceptable to the people and profitable to the city. The companies presented their proposition after all the Mayor's plans were rejected as impracticable. As described by the Chicago *Post* it is as follows:

"This proposal provides for an early improvement of the service to a condition of efficiency and comfort; for a uniform fare covering the entire city; for the regulation by the city of the running of cars; for the proper paving of the space between the tracks by the companies; for the use of the most desirable form of rail; for the lowering of the tunnels [under the Chicago River] at the expense of the company using them; for free transportation for firemen and policemen in uniform; for compensation to the city on a rising scale up to 10 per cent. of the receipts of the companies, and for the simultaneous termination of all franchises held by the companies at the end of twenty years, which is the term for which the companies ask that their franchise under the new agreement shall run. For the benefit of municipal ownership a plan for the purchase of the lines by the city finds a place in the companies' offer."

In order to understand fully what the companies intend to concede by this proposal, it will be necessary to know something of what they claim to own and possess; and for this purpose we shall copy freely from an article written by one of Chicago's most famous lawyers, Clarence B. Darrow, for *The International Quarterly* for October. The traction question is an old issue in Chicago. It began shortly after the first street-car line was built, in 1858. The larger companies in operation date their existence back to a law of 1865, which extended their charters for ninety years from that year, and provided in more or less ambiguous language that certain contracts, rights, etc., should be extended with them. None of the subsequent acts of the city Council or of the companies is supposed to have disturbed this franchise, and the companies to-day claim that the law not only extended their charters to 1958, but also extended the rights and privileges of the companies in the public streets for the same period. Eminent authorities sustain the companies in this claim. The papers also mention various ordinances passed by the city Council from time to time that tend to strengthen the position which the companies are holding. This unexpired term of the franchises, it is feared, might be taken into consideration by the courts in assessing damages in the event that condemnation proceedings should be brought by the city to get possession of the street-railway lines. Hence has arisen the disposition among the more conservative classes to resist the efforts of those who are fighting for municipal ownership. The value of the railways, or the lowest amount that the city would probably have to pay for them is now estimated at $150,000,000, and this sum might be materially added to if the courts would sustain all the claims of the companies. These arguments have had a telling effect, and as a result the papers think that a very strong sentiment is appearing in Chicago in favor of accepting the proposal made by the companies. This sentiment is expressed by *The Journal* above quoted in the following language:

"The issue is plain. Shall Chicago undertake the dangerous and almost certainly disastrous experiment of political ownership and operation, with bad street-car service and a probable increase in taxation? That is what Mayor Dunne proposes. Or shall Chicago entrust the transportation service to competent agents under such safeguards that they will be compelled to furnish the best possible facilities, and divide the profits liberally with the city? That is what *The Journal* proposes. That is what we believe the people want.

"Evidently a large majority of the city Council is of the same opinion. The aldermen have doubtless consulted their constituents, and from them learned that what they want is better service right away, with liberal compensation to the city, not new street-car lines operated by grafting politicians. It is idle to say that they have already pronounced for municipal ownership. The issue

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between municipal ownership and limited franchises with liberal compensation to the city has never been made. It will be found, when the people are asked to choose between what have proved to be empty visions of an ideal state of affairs in which municipal ownership would be possible, and efficient service with liberal compensation, the result will be an overwhelming majority for common-sense."

RUMORS OF GOVERNOR WRIGHT'S RESIGNATION.

THE news that Luke E. Wright intends to give up his position as Governor-General of the Philippines produced what the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks was "something akin to confusion in Washington" during the early part of this month. Appearances, for a short time at least, seemed to justify this remark; for at first there was a positive denial of the truth of the rumor; then Secretary Taft answered the inquiries of persistent interviewers by saying that he did not expect that the Governor would spend all his life in the archipelago; and finally this obscure statement was followed by the report that President Roosevelt had decided upon Governor Wright's successor, and that he would not be any present member of the commission. So the press are now speaking of the General's resignation as a foregone conclusion, to take effect by December 1st, or soon after his return to the islands from the short vacation which he expects to take to the United States.

Various reasons are assigned for this reported action of Governor Wright. *The Commercial Appeal* (Dem.), of Memphis, his home town, suggests that as he is a possible candidate for the United States Senate he is anxious to return before long absence has destroyed all his prestige in his native State. Most papers, however, are not content to accept this explanation of the reason why Governor Wright is to return home. They believe that friction between him and the natives, disagreement with the military authorities, and his own growing dissatisfaction with present conditions in the islands and gloomy apprehensions as to the future there are the influences which are impelling him to take his reported step. Thus the Kansas City *Times* (Ind. Dem.) declares that "he has been unable to deal with Filipino leaders as successfully as his predecessor," for the reason, as the Hartford *Times* (Dem.) and many Northern papers explain, that by temperament and Southern training he is inclined to look upon them "simply as so many niggers with whom he must not sit down at dinner." And the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), which predicted this kind of trouble at the time of his appointment, now claims that he has been largely instrumental in stirring up a racial prejudice between the white and the colored peoples in the islands, and advises "that he should hasten back to his Southern home where he can restore his caste and recover his self-respect."

But this charge of fomenting racial antipathy in the islands seems to be entirely a matter of assertion without proof. No instances are cited to show that the Governor has ever offended the Filipinos in any particular. Such, however, is not the case as to the other statements which our papers have made in hunting for a reason for his reported intention to resign. Members of Secretary Taft's junket to the Orient are beginning to speak; and the testimony of some of them indicates that there is plausible ground for the rumor that Governor Wright is dissatisfied with the present state of affairs in the archipelago. Thus Frederick T. Dubois, the Democratic Senator from Idaho, and one of Mr. Taft's companions, declares that "my candid judgment is that there was not more than one member of the entire party who was not sorry we own the Philippine Islands. The exception was Secretary Taft himself." Charles H. Clark, of the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), another member of the party, substantially agrees with Senator Dubois, and asserts that "it is doubtful if many persons familiar with the islands are unqualifiedly glad that we have them." Such, also, is the opinion of Congressman Swager Sherley (Dem.), of Kentucky; Senator T. MacD. Patterson (Dem.), of Colorado, and other tourists. Most of the Republican members of the party think differently. The only objections and fears that they appear to have are those expressed by Secretary Taft himself at the end of the trip.

All this discontent and the gloomy apprehensions above referred to are reflected only obscurely, if at all, by the local papers at Manila. Native publications of the *El-Grito-del-Pueblo* stamp are outspoken and somewhat rabid in their demands for independence, but, barring this, the Manila press are in accord in expressing a high and friendly esteem for Gov. Wright, and are content or at least reconciled with present conditions. *The Bulletin*, being a white man's paper, naturally wants the Government to show more favors to the Americans. *The American* thinks that it would give more satisfaction to parties most deeply interested if the control of

HOW TO MAKE THE FILIPINOS WORK.

FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE AT LAST!—As Taft and Congressmen have declared the Filipinos will get independence when they all begin to work, the *Gossip* suggests that the commission provide every carabao in the islands with a playing señorita or a pair of fighting cocks.

—*The Philippines Gossip* (Manila).

the islands was taken out of the hands of the President and lodged in Congress. But these are not complaints. They are intended simply as suggestions for improvements, as seen from a certain point of view. In fact the real trouble in the Philippines, as indicated by the Manila press, is commercial, and not political. This idea is expressed and the actual situation is described by *The Cable News* in the following language:

"If a census were made of the big haciendas of these islands it would be found that an overwhelmingly large per cent. of them are mortgaged hopelessly. What is true of the haciendas is true of nearly all real estate in the islands to which the occupants have a title that would permit of a mortgage. In the majority of cases, these mortgages are falling due or have but a short time yet to run. The owners are drifting helplessly toward the rapids. Money is not to be had with which to renew the mortgages, and to pay them is out of the question. This state of things would paralyze agriculture even in some parts of the United States. Here it must inevitably do so. In prosperous times in these islands, it is the practise of the owners of the larger haciendas to get money on their personal credit with which to do their planting, to pay their help, to buy their seed, carabao, and other necessaries. Under such a system, the scarcity of money must work a hardship even without any mortgages, but when there is a mortgage on the land and no money to be had on personal credit, the planter's hands are tied and he can do nothing. It is safe to say that unless some influx of money makes it possible for landowners, both in the country and in the cities, to renew their mortgages, the next twelve

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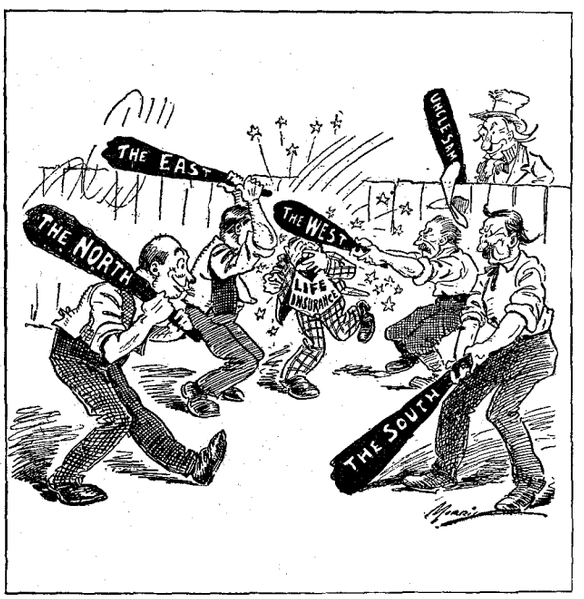
months will see over half of the land with transferable titles change hands. This is not the only one of the forces at work to cripple agriculture in these islands, but it is the chief one. There are other things besides money needed to develop the agriculture of the archipelago to its fullest extent, but sufficient money would relieve the present stringency and pave the way for the other things to come by."

WHAT THE COUNTRY THINKS ABOUT THE INSURANCE SCANDALS.

A CAREFUL survey of the press from ocean to ocean shows that the country is intensely aroused over the exposures of pilfering and salary-grabbing that have come to light in the New-York investigation. Demands are heard on every side that Mc-



RUNNING THE GANTLET.

UNCLE SAM—"Go it, boys! I may take a crack at him myself when you get through!" —Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

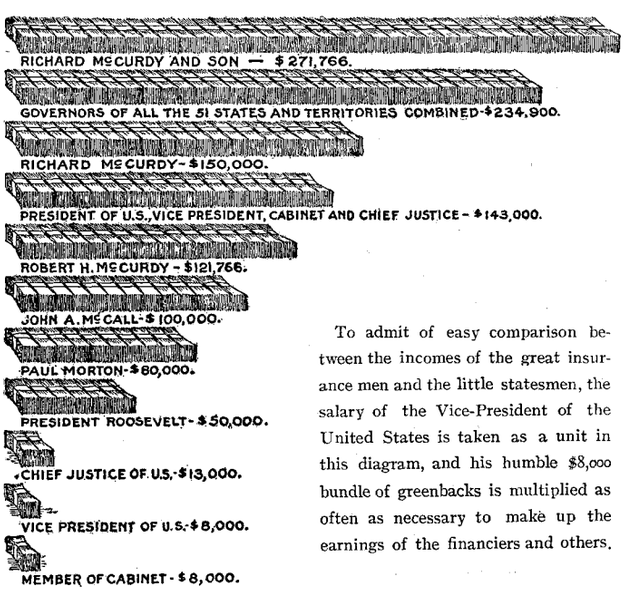
Call, Perkins, and the McCurdys be deposed from the New York Life and Mutual managements, mingled with remarks that they should be treated like other men guilty of using the money of others for their own benefit. That the big companies concerned, and life insurance in general, will be all the better for the present upheaval, is an opinion widely held; and many predict that an era of prosperity for the smaller insurance concerns, particularly in sections that are distrustful of New York and "Wall Street," is evidently at hand. With the elimination of "graft," too, insurance is expected to be not only safer, but cheaper.

The Eastern States.

The startling insurance revelations have raised the public pulse to fever heat, declares the Boston *Transcript*, "and unless the cause is allayed, reform movements may become epidemic." "If there is sufficient power and virtue in the laws of New York, a restitution of these confiscated and misappropriated moneys should be compelled," says the Boston *Herald*, and many other papers are urging this restitution. The Hartford *Courant* thinks that "all this letting-in of light and letting-out of rascals will result in healthy improvement of the life-insurance business," and it recommends similar investigations of railroading and banking. *The Wall Street Journal* agrees that a railroad investigation would uncover "many surprising revelations of graft," and, it adds, "there may be such an investigation one of these days." The insurance grafters are "ripe for jail," in the opinion of the New York *World*, a view that is shared by the conservative *Journal of Commerce* and the Brooklyn *Eagle*. "Too much money, like too much honor," observes *The Banker's Magazine* (New York), "is a burden rather heavy for a man who hopes for heaven," and "if the investigation of the insurance companies shall result in checking their growth for a time, it will probably be of great benefit to the policy-holders." Mr. McCurdy's statement on the witness-stand that an insurance company is a philanthropic organization excites considerable derision. This is evidently the kind of charity that "covers a multitude of sins," remarks the New York *Evening Mail;* and *The Evening Post* adds the names of Dick Turpin, Jonathan Wild, Jack Sheppard, Bill Tweed, Jim Fisk, Daniel Drew, and Jay Gould to the list of McCurdy philanthropists. "Public justice should consign this benevolent personage," recommends the Philadelphia *Record*, "where he can no longer put his principles into practise at the expense of other people." The New York *Tribune*, however, deprecates all extreme language, and says that "this is a time for self-restraint and for conservative measures, not for demagogic talking or demagogic meddling with a great problem on the wise solution of which the property of thousands depends."

Chicago and the Middle West.

The misdoings of the men who have defrauded the policy-holders, says the Chicago *Tribune*, "have to some extent disturbed the confidence of the poor in all men who occupy fiduciary positions," and unless condign punishment is meted, "it is not unlikely that the revelations already made will lead to many smaller offenses." To the Chicago *Chronicle* they imply "a corruption as revolting in its extent as in its depravity," and if McCall's use of trust funds is legal, it is so only "because our State legislatures are profoundly rotten." Under present conditions the Chicago *Record-Herald* advises that if "any one tries to get you to take out a deferred dividend policy, run to the woods, for the deferred dividends furnish a beautiful cheese in which maggots can breed." Wherefore the Chicago *Journal* declares that the time has arrived "to sweep out the reckless crew that has fattened on the policy-holders so long"—a sentiment agreed to by *The Tribune*, which demands that "the policy-holders' funds be taken out of Wall Street and the whirlwind of speculation, and be administered frugally and honestly."


RICHARD McCURDY AND SON — $271,766.
GOVERNORS OF ALL THE 51 STATES AND TERRITORIES COMBINED-$234,900.
RICHARD McCURDY-$150,000.
PRESIDENT OF U.S., VICE PRESIDENT, CABINET AND CHIEF JUSTICE - $143,000.
ROBERT H. McCURDY - $121,766.
JOHN A. McCALL-$100,000.
PAUL MORTON-$80,000.
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT-$50,000.
CHIEF JUSTICE OF U.S.-$13,000.
VICE PRESIDENT OF U.S.-$8,000.
MEMBER OF CABINET - $8,000.

To admit of easy comparison between the incomes of the great insurance men and the little statesmen, the salary of the Vice-President of the United States is taken as a unit in this diagram, and his humble $8,000 bundle of greenbacks is multiplied as often as necessary to make up the earnings of the financiers and others.

SOME INCOMES COMPARED.

"Showing how much greater men it must take to manage an insurance company than to run the United States." —*Collier's Weekly* (New York).

The Indianapolis *News* doubts if the great New York insurance companies can ever "hope for a restoration of prestige and public confidence," not at least "until there is a complete revolution in their methods of doing business," on account of the disgust and

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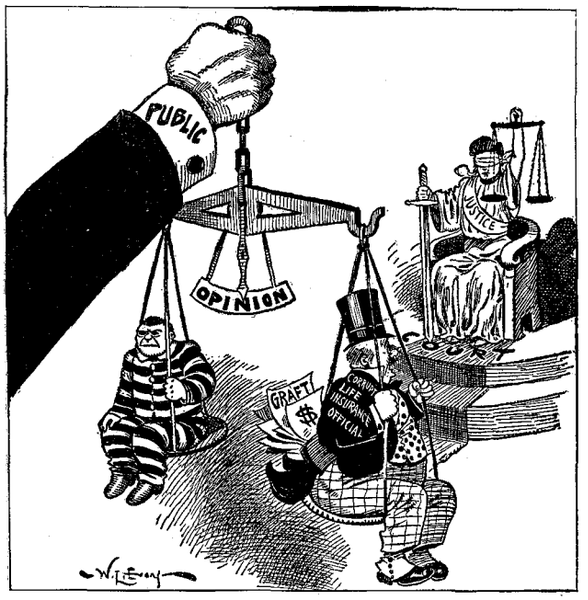
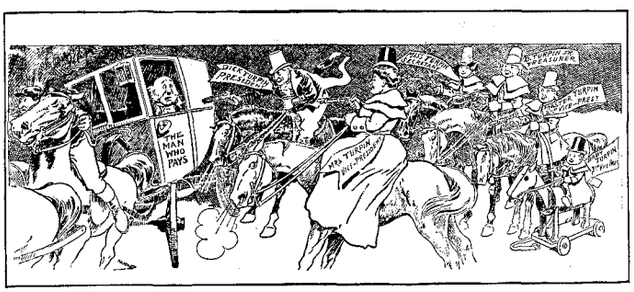


THE PUBLIC—"They balance for me, how do they weigh for you?"
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

distrust of the people having been made doubly intense for the reason, pointed out by the Detroit *Free Press*, that their officials, in taking care of their favorites and relatives, "have not only been swindling the living, but also have been robbing the dead." They are unquestionably "robbers!" exclaims the Peoria *Journal;* and "punishment" must be doled out accordingly, says the Pittsburg *Post*, which also is demanding a "restitution of all wrongfully disbursed funds." But in the midst of this storm of invective, many papers are advising their readers to act with caution, and to do nothing in their wrath against the officials which would jeopardize the interests of the companies. "The course to pursue," says the Des Moines *Register and Leader*, "is to reform the life-insurance companies that need reforming rather than to desert them. . . . Let the policy-holders in the three great companies bend their energies together and 'turn the rascals out.'" This advice is indorsed by the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* and also by the Columbus *Dispatch*, which thus describes the dangers of hasty action:

"It is to be remembered that there are sharks lying in wait for wreckage at all times. There are men who would like nothing better than to see great concerns like these companies irretrievably injured. The necessity of eliminating and punishing grafting officials can proceed, and should proceed, without endangering the integrity of the great structure built by the thousands of policy-holders. And it does not appear that 'mixing in' by State insurance supervisors can help matters much, just at this stage. Perhaps not at any stage. That remains for the future to develop."



LOST OPPORTUNITIES OF HISTORY—DICK TURPIN.

NOTORIOUS HIGHWAYMAN (if he had but known how)—"Pay up, mister! I'm running this business as a mutual family corporation now, and I need the money for salaries!"
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

The South.

The Louisville *Post* declares that the testimony in the investigation proceedings "shows how the moral sense of the world of high finance has been warped by the vast accumulation of trust funds in the hands of the insurance companies." This also is the belief of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which hopes that the South will stop committing "the folly of sending money to the North to enrich insurance companies whose managers have so falsely betrayed their trust." The Charlotte *Observer* feels the same way, and apparently will not be satisfied until "the McCalls, the McCurdys, the Gillettes, and others who have looted the companies have been turned out and brought to justice." The Nashville *Banner* is equally severe, and claims that "robbery" like that of the McCurdys and others "has done much to increase the cost of insurance and lower the dividends in mutual companies." The remedy suggested by *The Banner* is "special legislation," for with all "the clamoring for punishment . . . it is doubtful if any grounds can be found on which to base an indictment." But the Montgomery *Advertiser* thinks otherwise, and asserts that "President McCall's own testimony has been enough to condemn him a dozen times and over, and he ought to go to the penitentiary on his own evidence." So also the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* believes; and it remarks that "there should be no trouble about securing an indictment or bringing about a conviction," as criminal-code provisions are "ample," and "there seems to be no doubt about the facts in the case." And, exclaims the Columbia (S. C.) *State*, "who can estimate the good effect which would result from the knowledge by the public that one of these insurance officials was wearing a striped convict suit?" If this can not be accomplished, then the Houston *Post* wants Texas to expel from its borders all "the big New York companies," and to keep them out until they "make good the funds illegally used." This is also the conclusion reached by the Charleston *News and Courier* as to the proper action to be taken by its State. Says this paper, "the retention of the McCalls and McCurdys" and men of their stamp in charge of the affairs of the companies "is an insolent biting of thumbs at the people of South Carolina, . . . and it can not be supposed that South Carolina or any other State will leave the standing invitation to these persons to prey upon the people." The Atlanta *Journal*, however, disapproves of this call upon the authorities of individual States to act, and remarks:

"The insurance business is not 'rotten.' A few rotten specks have been found in it, and the

THE BROOD.
CHORUS—"We're just imitating ma!"
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

INSURANCE "PHILANTHROPY."

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New York committee is trying to cut these out. The committee should be helped, and not hindered, in its work. The action of certain Western commissioners is premature, and calculated to do injury to the interests of the very persons whom they should seek to protect—the policy-holders and agents in their own States who have acted in good faith."

From the Mississippi to the Pacific.

In the opinion of the Pueblo *Chieftain*, it would be a "lamentable failure of justice" if the "gigantic grafters" were permitted to retain their ill-gotten gains, and "be turned loose with no punishment." By the side of the operations of these men, says the Tacoma *Ledger*, "all former processes of accumulating 'tainted' money seem commonplace and respectable." But it is fortunate for the public, remarks the Omaha *World-Herald*, that "the time of these offenders promises now to be so strenuously occupied in keeping out of jail that they will probably have but little leisure to plunder and betray unsuspecting policy-holders." The irregularities perpetrated by these offending officials have been so enormous, in the estimate of many papers, that they are at a loss to understand how they could have been tolerated for so long a time. For instance, "it is inconceivable" to the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, "how any mutual company could continue to write new business with the president advancing the astounding argument that he would, so far as lay within his power, resist the payment of dividends to the company's policy-holders." So any scheme of reform, declares the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, must go further than the mere correction of the errors of management. "It must involve the extirpation of the offending officials. Their removal at the earliest possible moment, and their punishment afterward by law, are necessary if the companies are to regain the confidence of the people."

However, even if the proceedings should stop at the present stage, it is generally believed that the ultimate good already resulting from the ventilation of insurance methods will be far-reaching. One thing that the Tacoma *Ledger* thinks will surely come about, is "the reduction in the charges of the provisions for the widowed and fatherless." The Sioux City *Tribune* predicts that "insurance policies are likely to be worth a great deal more, for the policy-holders are sure to get what they have heretofore expected" in vain; while the Kansas City *Times* sees a resultant improvement in the morals of the nation at large, and declares that "the American public life will emerge purified and finer and stronger for the problems that lie before it." In the mean while, says the Phœnix *Republican*, "there has been no valid cause for the senseless panic which has prevailed for some months, bringing the insurance business to a standstill." A policy in any one of the companies now under investigation, in the judgment of *The Republican*, "is as sound as ever it was." Many other Western papers also are giving encouraging words and wholesome advice to the public, and are doing their best to correct the tendency to condemn the whole life-insurance business on account of the crimes of a few. Thus the Kansas City *Journal* remarks:

"On the other hand, there are dozens of life-insurance companies which have been governed, some of them for half a century or more, by honest and conservative methods, paying moderate salaries, making sound investments and accepting only high-class risks in writing their insurance policies. These companies rank among the safest and best financial institutions in the world. They are in no wise concerned in or affected by the methods employed by the New York companies, and their business should not suffer, nor should prudent and conscientious men fail to take advantage of the opportunities they offer for the comfort and support of themselves and their families, because of the crimes of a few frenzied financiers in New York."

FEDERAL supervision of campaign funds might go a good way toward making federal supervision of insurance companies unnecessary.—*The Washington Post.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF the aim of life insurance is philanthropy, its marksmanship is something fierce.—*The Detroit Journal.*

STILL, policy-holders in the Mutual should be thankful the McCurdy family was no larger.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IT is said that the future of Mr. Loomis is "shrouded in mystery." Kindly continue to keep it shrouded.—*The Los Angeles Express.*

A GLANCE at the casualty list indicates the appropriateness of ending the football seasons on Thanksgiving Day.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THERE is a suspicion that the offer of the mayoralty nomination to Mr. W. R. Hearst was a case of auto-suggestion.—*The Los Angeles Express.*

THIS contention that there never was an angel with whiskers looks like a personal thrust at Dr. Parkhurst and Dr. Dowie.—*The Washington Post.*

THE life-insurance companies should now get out a new form of policy insuring reputations against suffering from exposure.—*The Chicago Journal.*

JAPAN is reported to be recovering from her recent depression. If Japan refers to it as a "depression," what does Russia call it?—*The Atlanta Journal.*

NO doubt all the persons last selected for the Hall of Fame really belong there as will be seen when the committee explains who some of them are.—*The Chicago News.*

WHEN President McCurdy says the insurance business is pure philanthropy he means that charity begins at the home of the McCurdys.—*The New York World.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has decided that there is too much brutality in college athletics. The President now has a boy in college.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IT is true that it costs you more to live now than it cost your great-grandfather, but it wouldn't cost as much if you lived as he did.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IF all the people who declined the Republican nomination for Mayor of New York vote for the man who finally accepted he ought to be elected.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

AS to the theory that life insurance will protect a household from want, just see how well it has kept the wolf from the door of the McCurdy family.—*The Chicago News.*

FEELING that something must be done, New York's Republicans seized upon a group of public men and nominated them despite their piteous cries of protest.—*The Chicago News.*

PRESIDENT MCCALL contends that there are two sides to the life-insurance business. It is clear enough that the policy-holders have the outside.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MR. FAIRBANKS is not taking an active part in the war on vice, but he is perfectly willing that it shall go on until the vice is removed from his official title.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

YOUNG Theodore Roosevelt should remember that if he is to lead the strenuous life he must have the Roosevelt luck. His father would have come out of that football game with the cut on the head of the other fellow.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

SUGGESTIONS FOR SCULPTOR BORGLUM, WHO MUST MAKE MALE ANGELS FOR ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK.
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News.*

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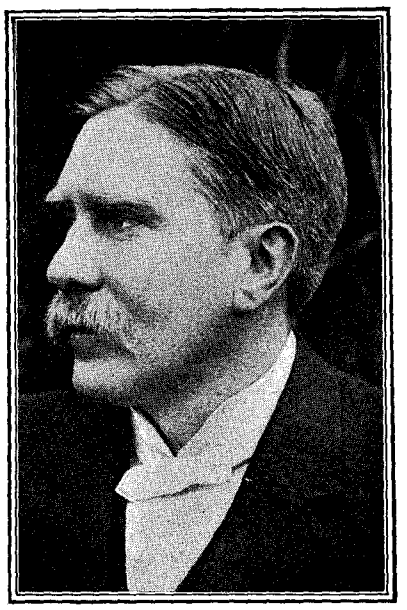
LETTERS AND ART.

AN INVASION OF VIRILITY IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

LACKING an academy of literature to set and maintain a high standard of literary taste, laments Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson, we tend to be dominated by clamorous schools of ready writers. The two tendencies at present most noticeable among the younger writers, he goes on to say, are the antiethical tendency and the virile tendency. While to regard art from the purely ethical point of view is cramping and narrowing, to exclude the ethical point of view is no less cramping, argues Mr. Benson, since the ethical emotion is one of the vital emotions of humanity. The antiethical point of view, he maintains, is illiberal, and is in reality only a protest against the widespread success of productions which have a purely ethical *motif*. More dangerous, he asserts, is the virile point of view, "because it would exclude from the domain of art many of the best qualities of art, the tender, quiet, secret emotions, on the presence of which much of the best permanent art depends." English literary art, says this writer, has lately, and much to its detriment, been violently invaded by this spirit, which has its votaries among the critics as well as among the writers. Of this type of critic we read (in *The National Review*, London):



MR. ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON.

English literary art, he asserts, has lately, and much to its detriment, been violently invaded by exponents of the "virile" point of view.

"The virile critic would have every one to be of a swashbuckling type, fond of his glass and of the girls. He echoes the sentiment of Bottom in the 'Midsummer-Night's Dream' 'I could play Ercles rarely, or a part to tear a cat in, to make all split.' He would have writers to be always tearing cats. Such a critic, in reviewing a book of subtle and restrained emotions, will say: 'I don't want this kind of thing at all; I want something larger and more generous, to set my blood a-tingle—something to fight and struggle with; never mind a tumble or two, so long as one gets a sense of life.' He would have all men to be of the pushing, cocksparrow species—cheerful, undignified, noisy, with a pleasant sense of courage, a desire to tread on other people's toes, and to shout 'Bo' in the ears of geese."

The disciples of the virile school, says Mr. Benson, would maintain "that vividness, loudness, and decision are the permanent qualities in art; that there is no such thing as tradition and authority at all; that art is not a church, but a system of congregationalism." Of those writers whom the virile critic acclaims and encourages Mr. Benson goes on to say:

"The virile person, determined to have the best of everything, has realized that he has certain emotions, which it gives him pleasure to express, and which he conceives to be artistic. The result is that, seeing that there is a brotherhood of art, which has a certain influence on the world, he is resolved to be inside it, and communicate a pleasant stir to it. And so, as in the symposium of Plato, a noisy and turbulent invasion has taken place. The revelers who rush in have a certain vigor, a free humor, a definite picturesqueness. But, as in the case of the kingdom of heaven, the violent have taken the domain of art by force, to the annoyance and regret of more quiet-minded persons. . . . . .

"The boisterous, joyful, good-humored, high-spirited temperament, which is fashionable now in art, has a right to be considered, no doubt; but the appropriate setting for such natures is real life; when they become self-conscious, and look at themselves in the mirror, admire the evidences of health and activity, and set to work to talk about themselves, one feels that there is something amiss; they stretch out their legs, and pat their thighs in public, and the result is that they attract a good deal of attention. But the world would be a very uninteresting place if it were entirely peopled by such individualities. Meanwhile, the other type—the peaceful, contemplative, retired artists—hardly get a hearing. It is like the suspension of the talk of sensible persons which takes place when some healthy, complacent, and outspoken child is produced for inspection and admiration. . . . . .

"At the present time it seems as tho the hearts of men were turned from these things to the noise of cities, the heated talk of clubrooms, the rattle of motors, the roar of railway-trains, the spread of imperialistic ideas, the spin and speed of wars. Yet this is in reality a relapse into barbarism; it is a revolt of primitive nature, of animal impulses, against civilization, against refinement. Those who believe that the world is moving toward simplicity and peace, and that in tranquil joys, settled labor, the stillness of the countryside, lie the real and permanent joys of life, will oppose a quiet and serene resistance to these tumultuous and restless forces."

Mr. Benson would not wish that such a point of view should be suppressed or excluded, since "anything which can enlarge the horizon of art is desirable." But he maintains that the truer function of art is "to disentangle the finer shades of emotion, to give expression to the remote, the subtle, rather than to the commonplace and the obvious." The work of art is to capture these fine essences, he tells us, "to hear dying echoes, to see and interpret the quieter beauties of earth on the one hand—the moonrise over still pastures, the murmur of hidden streams, the voices of birds in the thickets, the smoldering sunset; and then to express with due restraint the richer unspoken emotions of the heart, the mysteries that surround us, the tender relationships of human beings, the strangeness of the complex world."

THE BROWNINGS' ROMANCE AS REFLECTED IN THEIR POETRY.

MR. RICHARD WATSON GILDER'S examination of the direct references to each other made by the Brownings in their poems adds timeliness to its interest from the fact that we are within a few months of the one-hundredth anniversary of Mrs. Browning's birth. Mr. Gilder points out that "one of the most exquisite love-histories of which the world has knowledge" was immortally sung on Mrs. Browning's part in the "Sonnets from the Portuguese," "Life and Love," "A Denial," "Proof and Disproof," "Question and Answer," "Inclusion," and "Insufficiency"; and on Mr. Browning's in "One Word More," "Prospice," and the passage beginning "O Lyric Love," from "The Ring and the Book."

The marriage of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett has been described as "the most perfect example of wedded happiness in the history of literature." While their poetic and literary lives were to a large degree separate and independent, as Mr. Browning says, their heart was one "with pulse that beat double." To further quote Mr. Gilder, who writes in *The Century* (New York, October):

"A poet has said that 'as for Browning's love for his wife, nothing more tender and chivalrous has ever been told of ideal lovers in an ideal romance. It is so beautiful a story that one often prefers it to the sweetest or loftiest poem that came from the lips of either.' True; yet the lives of the two as poets make the story what it is. Their lives, indeed, were poems, as Milton said poets' lives should be, and their poetry was their life, as Mrs. Browning said should also be true of poets. The world could spare neither the lives nor the poems, and especially would it be poor without

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those poems in which each sang of the other. Take these together, was there ever, in all the treasury of the world's literature, so angelical an antiphony of love, anthemed by the two radiant and immortal lovers themselves?"

Mrs. Browning expressed her own feelings with regard to the man she loved in a series of inimitable poems, "Sonnets from the Portuguese," which her husband afterward pronounced "the finest sonnets in any language since Shakespeare's." She, however, never intended them for publication. How they came into her husband's hands is thus related in the article above referred to:

"It was during their residence in Pisa, early in 1847, that Browning first saw the 'Sonnets from the Portuguese,' as the poet Edmund Gosse has told by authority of Browning himself. 'Their custom was, Mr. Browning said, to write alone, and not to show each other what they had written. This was a rule which he sometimes broke through, but she never. He had the habit of working in a down-stairs room, where their meals were spread, while Mrs. Browning studied in a room on the floor above. One day, early in 1847, their breakfast being over, Mrs. Browning went up-stairs, while her husband stood at the window watching the street till the table should be cleared. He was presently aware of some one behind him, altho the servant was gone. It was Mrs. Browning, who held him by the shoulder to prevent his turning to look at her, and at the same time pushed a packet of papers into the pocket of his coat. She told him to read that, and to tear it up if he did not like it; and then she fled again to her own room. All this was in fulfilment of prophecy; for had she not said in her letter of July 22, 1846, as much as this about the 'Sonnets': 'You shall see some day at Pisa what I will not show you now. Does not Solomon say that there is a time to read what is written? If he doesn't, he ought'"?

Browning, "notwithstanding his intense love of privacy," decided that the world ought not to be denied the knowledge of such a fine work of art, and published the sonnets, which are thus characterized by Mr. Gilder:

"These 'Sonnets,' in their profound vision, their flaming sincerity, the eloquence with which they express the utter self-abnegation no less than the self-assertion of genuine love, transcend the distinctions of sex and proclaim authentically not only the woman's part, but, also, that which is common, in the master passion, to both woman and man."

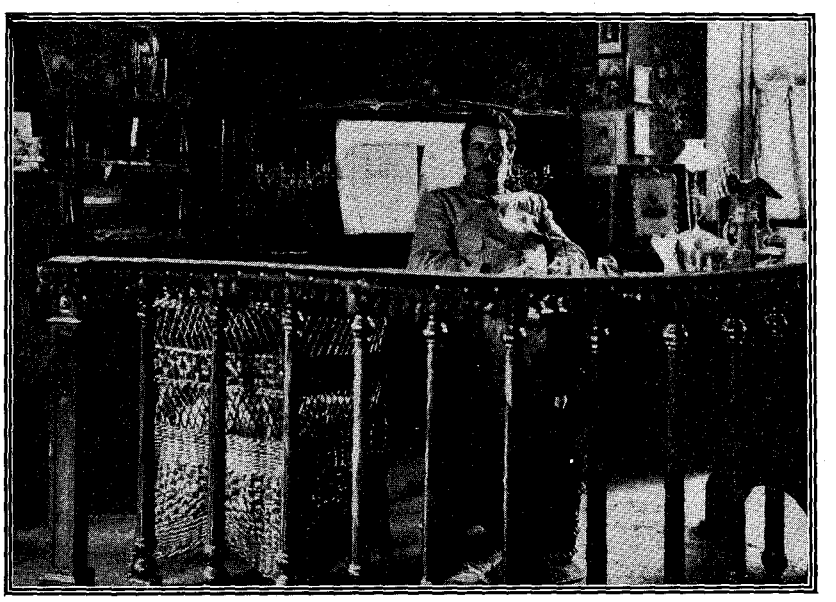
Browning, altho previously to the Pisa incident he did not know "that his friend was constantly expressing her intimate thought of him in verse," three weeks before their first meeting made a promise to "write verse" to her "some day." Only one poem has been identified as positively written by Browning to his wife during her lifetime. In Mr. Gilder's words:

"'One Word More' is the only poem written during his wife's lifetime that is openly addressed to her by Browning. How much of his wife, and of his experience as her lifelong lover, went into his poetry it would be impossible accurately to detect and measure. So elusive are the workings of the artist's mind, so replete with suggestions and analogies are the poet's dreams, so full of meaning within meaning may be the images and symbols of poetry, it would be idle to endeavor to determine where invention ends and exact description and autobiographical confessions begin. Of this we may be sure, that the imagination of Browning was immeasurably enriched by his relation to his wife, and by her personality and her art, as in like manner was her imagination by him: and that in one poem, his longest, 'The Ring and the Book,' her influence was direct and dominating."

ITALIAN OPERAS ON ORIENTAL-AMERICAN THEMES.

REALISM and modernity are the distinguishing traits of the young Italian school of operatic composers, and these qualities, with others equally striking, are conspicuous in two new works produced at the recent opera season in London. Both received high praise from the critics, and one, indeed, was spoken of as the only novelty of consequence of the operatic year. This was Puccini's "Madama Butterfly," which failed in Milan last year, but which has been revised, rewritten, and so improved that it is practically a different work. Its success in London, where it was sung several times, was pronounced, and great popularity is predicted for it in all the music centers of the world.

"Madama Butterfly" is based on David Belasco's little drama bearing the same name. The libretto is by L. Illica and G. Giacosa, well-known authors. The single act of the original play has been expanded into a three-act opera. The story will be easily recalled. In brief, it is as follows in the libretto:



GIACOMO PUCCINI.

In his recent opera "Madama Butterfly," he "has contrived to bring in Japanese intervals of melody, not merely as curiosities, but as really conveying the expression of genuine emotion."

An American naval officer, Sir [?] Francis Blummy Pinkerton, while visiting Japan falls in love with a Japanese girl, Cio-Cio-San. He marries her in native fashion, which, as an American, he does not consider to be really and permanently binding. On the other hand, the Japanese girl becomes attached to American ideas and wishes to be regarded as an American citizen by virtue of her marriage. Some years pass; a child is born to Madama Butterfly, and Pinkerton, who had returned to America, is expected back. Madama Butterfly anxiously awaits him and adorns the child while watching for the appearance of the war-ship commanded by its father.

Unfortunately, Pinkerton has married another woman, an American, having regarded the Japanese bond as dissolvable at his pleasure. He no longer cares for Madama Butterfly, and this, with the arrival of the American wife, drives the poor butterfly to suicide.

Before committing the act of self-destruction, Madama Butterfly sets the three-year-old baby on the floor, blindfolds it, and puts the American flag in its hands. In the final, harrowing scene the child, unconscious of the tragedy taking place, waves the American flag in amusement.

The London critics find much beauty and charm in the score, as well as pathos and emotion. *The Times's* musical reviewer says of the opera:

"Like all that he [Puccini] writes, the music is original, characteristic, and distinguished; local color, as has been said, is largely used, and the composer has contrived to bring in Japanese intervals of melody, not merely as curiosities, but as really conveying

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the expression of genuine emotion. Not only in the prominent scenes that have been referred to, but at innumerable points throughout the work this is the case. It is curious to recognize a Japanese theme that has been familiar in England ever since the date of 'The Mikado.' At the climax of the whole, another native tune is heard without disguise of any kind. It is admirably scored throughout, and it is perfectly written for the voices. A peculiarly happy touch is the use of little gongs in the marriage scene, and in the second act there are various imitations of the effect of Japanese instruments. The little tune that Madama Butterfly sings to the baby, and the tenderly expressive number in which a chorus outside sings a melody of possibly genuine Japanese origin, while the women are keeping their watch, are two of the most charming things in the score. This, the first scene of Act II., is the most beautiful section of the work. . . . It is not by any means the only striking moment in the opera; the charming love-duet with which the first act ends is masterly in conception and, like all the rest, exhibits a rare and perfect use of 'local color' that never becomes obtrusive, yet always expresses the emotions of the Japanese personages in what we feel to be a Japanese way. As might be guessed the Americans are less realistically treated; they sing music that could only come out of Italian mouths, and even the well-known tune 'The Star-Spangled Banner' is transformed into an Italian melody. Another beautiful moment, perhaps the finest in the work, is where Madama Butterfly and her attendant strew the floor with flower-petals, singing the while a strange sequence of harmonies which are justified by the composer's skill, and which create a haunting impression of beauty."

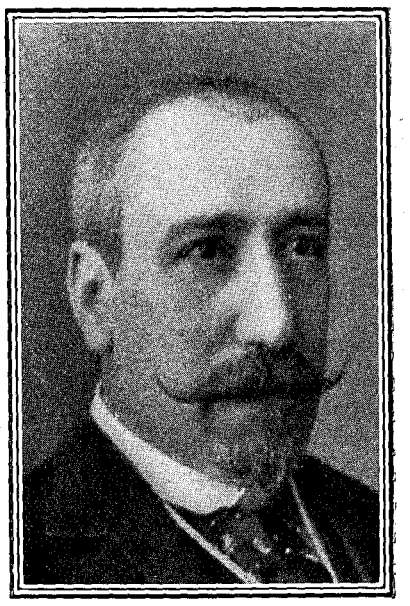
The other new Italian work referred to above was Franco Leoni's "L'Oracolo," an extremely dramatic one-act opera founded on Mr. Fernald's once famous little melodrama, "The Cat and the Cherub," which had long "runs" in American theaters. It is a picture of Chinese life in San Francisco, and achieved a striking success. Signor Leoni's score is distinctly realistic, recalling Mascagni's and Leoncavallo's style. There are interesting melodies and effective choruses in the work, and some novel features in the way of orchestration and tone-color. It was well received.

THE IRONY OF ANATOLE FRANCE.

THAT Mr. Anatole France, who is considered the most eminent living French writer, should have an enthusiastic following among the English impresses Mr. Edmund Gosse as something of a paradox, inasmuch as the supreme literary trait possessed by Mr. France is irony; and irony, according to Mr. Gosse, is anathema to the Engish reader. In his lately published volume, "French Profiles," Mr. Gosse describes the author of "La Vie Littéraire" as "the most entertaining intelligence at this moment working in the world of letters," and asserts, moreover, that he "indicates a direction of European feeling, a mood of European thought." He goes on to explain that in his representative capacity Mr. France exhibits the weariness "of all the moral effort that was applied to literature in the eighties, all the searchings into theories and proclaimings of gospels, all the fuss and strain of Ibsen, and Tolstoy and Zola." Mr. France, continues the writer, is what they used to call a Pyrrhonist in the seventeenth century—"a skeptic, one who doubts whether it is worth while to struggle insanely against the trend of things." The fact, however, that he had predecessors of such "moral strenuousness" as those here mentioned is imputed to him by the present writer as an asset of great value. He "would not be so delicately balanced, so sportive, so elegantly and wilfully unattached to any moral system, if he had not been preceded by masters of such a gloomy earnestness."

While crediting Mr. France with an exceptional measure of lucidity and gentleness and charm, Mr. Gosse insists that "he is primarily, is almost exclusively, an ironist." To quote:

"The irony of M. Anatole France, like that of Renan, and to a much larger degree, is beneficent. It is a tender and consolatory raillery, based upon compassion. His greatest delight is found in observing the inconsistencies, the illusions of human life, but never for the purpose of wounding us in them, or with them. His genius is essentially benevolent and pitiful. This must not, however, blind us to the fact that he is an ironist, and perhaps the most original in his own sphere who has ever existed. Unless we see this plainly, we are not prepared to comprehend him at all, and if our temperaments are so Anglo-Saxon as to be impervious to this form of approach, we shall do best to cease to pretend that we appreciate M. Anatole France. . . .



ANATOLE FRANCE,

Described by Mr. Gosse as "the most entertaining intelligence at this moment working in the world of letters."

"Over and over again he has preached that intelligence is vanity, that the more we know about life the less we can endure the anguish of its impact. He says somewhere—is it not in 'Le Lys Rouge'?—that the soul of man feeds on chimeras. Take this fabulous nourishment from us, and you spread the banquet of science before us in vain. We starve in the insufficiency of a diet which has been deprived of all our absurd traditional errors. . . . It is strange that all the subtlety of this marvelous brain should have found its way back to the axiom, 'Unless ye become as little children, ye can not enter into the kingdom of heaven.'"

It is doubtful if the vogue of Anatole France is very widespread in America. Still it may be of interest to note Mr. Gosse's words in relation to the great French ironist's English admirers, and the mental habits hitherto employed toward that literary instrument of which he is proclaimed the supreme master. His English admirers are to be found, says Mr. Gosse, among the intelligent part of the English public who have taken their cue from "a few expert persons whose views are founded on principle and reason." Mr. Gosse felicitates this small section of the Engilsh public on their accessibility to such influence, but is lost in a certain wonder how it can be, since in the literary decalogue of the English reader the severest prohibition is "Thou shalt not commit irony!" He points out that no one who has endeavored in the last hundred years to use irony in England as an imaginative medium has escaped failure. He does not offer an explanation of this fact beyond venturing the speculation that the nation was wounded so deeply by the sarcastic pen of Swift "that it has suspected ever since, in every ironic humorist, 'the smiler with the knife.'" There is no great compliment paid to the intelligence of Mr. France's English admirers in the following:

"The intelligent part of the English public has been successfully dragooned into the idea that M. Anatole France is the most ingenious of the younger writers of Europe. It is extraordinary, but very fortunate, that the firm expression of an opinion on the part of a few expert persons whose views are founded on principle and reason still exercises a very great authority on the better class of readers. When it ceases to do so the reign of chaos will have set in. However, it is for the present admitted in this country that M. Anatole France, not merely is not as the Georges Ohnets are, but that he is a great master of imagination and style. Yet one can but wonder how many of his dutiful English admirers really enjoy his books—how many, that is to say, go deeper down than the epigrams and the picturesqueness; how many perceive, in colloquial phrase, what it is he is 'driving at,' and, having perceived, still admire and enjoy. It is not so difficult to understand that there are English people who appreciate the writings of Ibsen and Tolstoy, and even, to sink fathoms below these, of D'Annunzio,

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because altho all these are exotic in their relation to our national habits of mind, they are direct. But Anatole France—do his English admirers realize what a heinous crime he commits?—for all his lucidity and gentleness and charm, Anatole France is primarily, he is almost exclusively, an ironist."

THE NEMESIS OF BERNARD SHAW.

WHILE the vogue of Bernard Shaw in America is at its height, the critics are preparing us for a reaction. "'Man and Superman,' writes Mr. Austin Lewis in *The Overland Monthly*, "marks at one and the same time his climax as a writer and the probable conclusion of his influence as a molder of opinion." *The Theatre* (New York) labels Mr. Shaw as "a menace to morals," and urges that, while he is "not a small man," his greatness consists in "that which he professes to despise—technical dramatic ability, not in philosophy, except in minor satire." "We've stayed behind the absolute truth of his cleverness too long," writes Mr. Montrose J. Moses in *Town and Country;* "we now ask for the soul structure of the man who chuckles at us from over the footlights; who strokes us with a grater; who, as Huneker says, bathes humanity in muriatic acid and deceives us into laughing while we squirm." But if the point made by Mr. Lewis is well taken, the "soul structure" of the man is the very thing we are not to have revealed to us. Shaw "has no logical path of escape from the jaws of the dragon created by his own infernal cleverness." Says Mr. Lewis further:

"Mr. Shaw, by his ostentatious elimination of emotion, has placed himself in a position from which extrication must be difficult, if not impossible. A philosopher may be superior to emotions, or inferior, which is perhaps nearer the truth, but an artist can never be so, and Mr. Shaw chooses to appeal to us as an artist. He is thus driven, perforce, to that most barren of fields, literary art, for the sake of literary art. But Mr. Shaw does not really want to be a literary artist—he uses the art medium as a means of dosing us with philosophy, and that is all. He despises art and artists, and gives his grounds in a fashion which makes dissent from him difficult. What, then, is left to him, except to continue his lamentations over the weakness and folly of his fellow-men, and to long, artistically, but, in the very nature of things, vainly, for the Superman?"

Continuing the list of Shaw's inabilities Mr. Lewis writes:

"He longs to be a leader. . . . But to lead is precisely the one thing of which he is incapable. Men will have none of his leadership; they think him too good a joke to lose. They laugh at him, applaud him, pat him on the back, shout to him to turn another somersault, and, when he has anticked, look at one another, wink solemnly, and whisper, 'Punchinello.' . . . . . .

"In spite of all his apparent cynicism, perhaps, indeed, because of it, Mr. Shaw is at the bottom a very altruistic person. He wants to see the race progress, and he would be willing to make almost any personal sacrifice to push it forward even a little. In fact, in his 'Man and Superman' he shows an entire willingness to sacrifice humanity for the sake of a future humanity, always provided, however, that such a future evolution of the race should correspond with the ideas of Mr. Shaw as they happen to be today.

"But, unfortunately, he has learned to despise humanity. His ambitions for the race are so high that men and women appear to him to be very crude instruments for the accomplishment of human betterment. Yet he is as well aware as the rest of us that men must accomplish the destiny of man, and that no *deus ex machina* can be counted on to perform the work. He says: 'All human progress involves, as its first condition, the willingness of the pioneer to make a fool of himself. The sensible man is the man who adapts himself to conditions; the fool is the man who persists in trying to adapt the conditions to himself.' This view puts him at odds with a contradiction which must necessarily have destroyed him and which, as a matter of fact, has done so."

The Theatre (New York) sees in Shaw a man "seriously attempting, at times, to set the world afire merely to see it burn, and with the same idle purpose of the small boy who applies a match to the back stairs of a tenement-house 'to see the engines run.'" Mr. Edward Everett Hale, Jr., in his "Dramatists of To-day," is another critic who emphasizes the idea of a reaction following the first charm of Shaw's brilliancy. After ascribing to him a supremacy, in certain respects, over his brothers of the craft, Mr. Hale goes on to describe the passing of the spell by which, for a time, this scintillant Irishman captures his public. We read:

"Realistic brilliancy is the great thing about Mr. Shaw. For the moment I think everything else becomes dull and tawny beside his white light. Pinero seems to be the merest boy, smoking cigarettes and talking of things that he knows as much about as the rabbit does of the purposes of nature. Sudermann is evidently one who makes not even an effort to see beneath the crust of custom and convention of a thousand years. Hauptmann, with all his brilliancy, is merely the bright child who amuses you by telling how he gets the better (or else doesn't) of oppressive elders, a jam-pot rebel against meat and potatoes. Rostand is the painter of very exquisite and charming pictures to illustrate Jack-and-the-Beanstalk and other such classics. This man, on the other hand, has had life under his microscope and knows its secrets, has put himself in touch with real scientists who know the constitution of the universe, and now presents to us, with the sugar-coating that we demand, a few of the ultimate facts of life, that we may like or dislike, understand or not, but which are facts."

The above Mr. Hale describes as the more or less inevitable "first impression" derived from reading or seeing one of Shaw's plays. "Not that one will necessarily admire him or care about his ideas, but it seems very hard to deny them entirely or to get round them and him. You are on his side throughout the play, even if, when it is over, you are astonished to find what company you have been keeping." After the spell has passed, second thoughts, he avers, will quite as inevitably be something different. "The particular change that comes over one in regard to Mr. Shaw is that his white light loses brilliancy, and perhaps goes out. That is to say, shortly after you have been decidedly under the influence of his brilliancy, his cleverness, his realities, you find yourself not quite sure just what those ideas were that so short a time ago seemed, if not indubitable, yet at least absolutely there."

Mentality of the German Press.—Before Prince Henry visited the United States he was warned by his brother, the German Emperor, that he must treat the newspaper men with more consideration than in Germany, as in America they "rank with major-generals." This incident is recalled to mind on reading an article by Mr. Rowland Strong on "The Mentality of the German Press." Mr. Strong, writing in the London *Outlook*, states that those who know Germany only through her literature, her scientific achievements, her commercial efforts, her eminence in certain artistic spheres, "can have but a small conception of the childish credulity with which the average German mind will accept almost any tale, so long as it has the authority of the printed word or the newspaper behind it." And a newspaper, he adds, necessarily reflects in a certain measure the mentality of its readers. Mr. Strong professes to discover, in the Berliner in particular, an innate love of the marvelous and the scandalous. The combination of vanity and credulity which belongs, he alleges, to the German public, and which is reflected in the German press, "suggests a semibarbaric state of mind." This suggestion, he continues, "is borne out by other peculiarities which seem to place the modern Germans, apart altogether from their indisputably great national qualities, on a slightly lower scale of civilized refinement than the other Western nations."

We learn from the London *Academy* that the University of Jena has established a new precedent for universities by the appointment of a professor of Dramaturgy, that is, "of the science of drama and of dramatic art." The appointee is Dr. Hugo Dinger.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE MYSTERY OF THE SLEEPING SICKNESS SOLVED.

THE mysterious and fatal "sleeping sickness" or "lethargy" of Central Africa, from which no victim has yet escaped, is now definitely known to be due to a blood parasite, conveyed to the body by the bite of a fly, and finally reaching the brain. This discovery has been made by a British government commission that has been working on the problem since 1902. Its head, Col. D. Bruce, had previously solved the mystery of the tsetse fly's fatal bite, which he proved to owe its dangerous results also to the communication of an organism to the blood of bitten cattle or other animals. Says an editorial writer in *Engineering* (London, October 6), describing the methods and results of Colonel Bruce:

"There were many features suggesting a fly-borne disease. With the assistance of the native authorities, he collected all the insects of the district, carefully keeping those from different localities separate, and studying their habits. A species of Glossina, the *Glossina palpalis*, was soon singled out as the most likely carrier of the sleeping sickness, and maps were prepared marking the spots in red or blue at which the fly occurred or did not occur, and other similar maps, showing the distribution of the sleeping sickness. When superposed, the two maps were found to be in good agreement. Thus it was ascertained that the sleeping sickness is chiefly prevalent in the jungles on the banks of rivers and lakes; the fly does not voluntarily move for more than a few hundred yards from these jungles. Many natives in these districts were found to be suffering from infection by *Trypanosoma gambiense*. Flies feeding on those natives infected monkeys on which they were allowed to bite in the course of weeks or months. The length of the period after which the protozoan will make its appearance in the inoculated monkey depends upon the time which has passed since the fly took up the trypanosoma from an infected animal. If more than 48 hours intervene, no infection takes place. The infected monkeys suffered in all respects like men; they fell into the same listless lethargy and became prone to all sorts of diseases. Most of these tsetse flies, captured in districts infected with the disease, were proved carriers of the disease. There was, thus, no doubt left as to the direct connection of both the *Glossina palpalis* and the *Trypanosoma gambiense* with sleeping sickness.

"The full course of the sickness is not cleared up yet, however. The fly sucks up the protozoan with the blood of the animal it bites. The protozoan passes into the stomach of the fly, and out again through the proboscis together with the saliva. Whether the fly itself suffers, as the anopheles, the carrier of malaria, appears to do, is not settled. In the blood of the infected man the protozoan multiplies, but not necessarily to any great extent. The victim hardly feels any pain on being bitten, and for one, two, and even three years no wrong may be suspe ted; for it is only when the protozoan reaches the cerebrospinal canal that characteristic symptoms are observed. The blood-vessels of the brain then become obstructed, so that the brain is no longer nourished. The lymphatic glands of the neck, particularly, also become affected."

So far, we are told, the disease has proved absolutely fatal, altho arsenic promises some chance of relief. More than one hundred thousand people succumbed to the sickness in Uganda from 1901 to 1904, and the majority of the people in the infected districts appear to be doomed. That most of the vicitms are natives is due to the fact that they expose themselves freely to the fly and refuse to believe its bite dangerous. Says the writer:

"It is not to be wondered at that they will not believe in the fatality of a fly-bite which they do not mind at the time, and which is not supposed to act until years afterward. The natives of the shores and numerous islands of the Victoria Nyanza, which is shallow in those parts, dangle their legs in the warm water, and do not trouble to brush away the fly which settles on their limbs. The white man is more careful, of course. The administrator of the district had all the jungle surrounding his house cut down, and the whole house made mosquito- and fly-proof. That precaution can not everywhere be applied in its full extent; but it is satisfactory to know that it is effective. What is to become of the poor native, who, even when alive to the danger, is too weak to ward off the flies which are eager to feed upon him, is hard to say. There seems to be no help whatever for him. Isolation would be no use in these cases, unless vigorously applied in the sense that the natives of an infected locality are forbidden to leave their district lest they should feed flies not, so far, infected. Such a quarantine has been persisted in, but only in cases where medical science could reasonably do something for the imprisoned patients. In this instance the doctors are, so far, powerless."

DOES ELECTROCUTION KILL?

THE question of the propriety of putting criminals to death by electric shock, which was discussed with acrimony and even violence at the time when the method was first introduced in the State of New York, has been revived in medical journals by the report of certain experiments on rabbits made by Dr. Louise Robinovitch, who draws from them conclusions adverse to the method of electrocution as at present practised. These experiments, which were first described in *The Journal of Mental Pathology*, are discussed editorially in *The Medical Record* (New York, September 30), which notes that altho "the chair" has for nearly two decades been the legal mode of execution of criminals in New York it has by no means received the unanimous approval even of those who believe in capital punishment. The writer goes on:

"The statement that death by means of an electric current of high voltage is practically instantaneous and painless has not been accepted by all who have studied the subject or witnessed an electrocution. If muscular contractions and cardiac pulsation are accepted signs of continued life, it is very certain that death is not instantaneous in all cases; and, indeed, in certain instances there has been a strong suspicion that the real executioner was the physician who performed the autopsy after life was assumed to be extinct. Whether the method is painless or not depends upon whether consciousness is at once abolished; and that is a point which is naturally very difficult to determine in the electric chair."

The writer then refers to the experiments of Dr. Robinovitch, in which rabbits were subjected to a current of low voltage, death taking place with a tension of fourteen volts. He says:

"It was found that consciousness was completely abolished when only about five volts were turned on, this current inducing a condition having every appearance of a deep sleep. About two and one-half times the voltage producing 'electric sleep' was necessary to cause death. There was neither edema, blistering, nor burning of the parts to which the electrodes had been applied.

"Pending the abolition of electrocution and of capital punishment in general, of which Dr. Robinovitch is a pronounced opponent, she urges that the process be made as humane as possible by the use of these electric currents of low voltage. By means of them suspension of consciousness is quickly and absolutely secured, and cardiac and respiratory paralysis is rendered certain; at the same time the horrible burning of the parts in contact with the electrodes is avoided. This last, of course, is a purely esthetic argument, but for the sake of the electrocutioner (it would be worth while abolishing this method of killing to get rid of such a word) and of the witnesses the process should be made as little brutalizing as possible. But perhaps the strongest argument in favor of the employment of a current of low voltage, assuming that there was no flaw in these experiments, and that the same certainty of results would obtain in the human body as in the rabbit, is that it surely kills, and the dreadful suspicion that possibly the physician is in the end the real executioner would then be stilled. Resuscitation was attempted in Dr. Robinovitch's experiments, and always failed when radial pulsations or heart-beats and muscular movements were not visible or perceptible—but not when these were present. In some of the cases of electrocution in New York there were chest movements and radial pulsations after from one to three contacts; and in one case there was a slight fluttering of the radial pulse even after the final contact was broken, tho the writer states that this rapidly ceased. So far as we know, no attempts at resuscitation were made in these cases, so the doubt remains whether life was really extinct. . . . . .

"The present method of inflicting capital punishment in New

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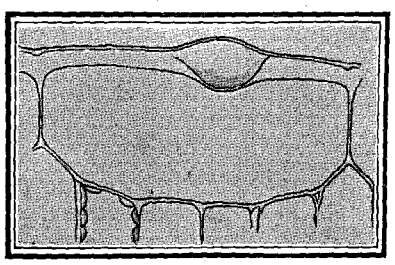
York State can not be regarded as ideal. Perhaps the substitution of currents of low voltage, as used in the experiments to which we have referred, might make the conditions of execution more tolerable. The subject is at least worthy of further study and experimentation, with a view to the confirmation or rejection of Dr. Robinovitch's conclusions."

PLANT EYES.

THE sensitiveness of plants to light, including the well-known phenomena of "heliotropism" or turning toward light, have often been studied by botanists. One of these investigators, Professor Haberlandt, of the University of Gratz, Germany, has set himself the task of determining in just what part of the vegetable organism this sensitiveness resides, and he has succeeded, as he believes, in locating what he calls the "light-perceiving organs" of plants, which he describes in a recent book (Leipsic, 1905). From a review in *Nature* (London) we quote the following paragraphs:

"By covering the blade of the leaf with black paper, etc., Haberlandt shows that the principal and most delicate sensitiveness resides in the blade, altho a coarser and secondary sensitiveness to the incident light is found in the stalk. It results from this part of the inquiry that the lamina of the leaf must contain the organs for light-perception, if such organs exist. Anything corresponding to a visual organ may be expected to be on the surface, altho in such a translucent organ as a leaf this does not necessarily follow. It may, however, be said that Haberlandt is amply justified in looking for what he calls the ocelli of plants in the epidermis covering the upper surface of the leaf. We may therefore narrow the problem thus: Imagine a horizontal leaf illuminated by light striking it obliquely from above at 45°; such a leaf is not in the 'light position,' and will execute a curvature through 45°, in fact until it receives light at right angles to its surface. Then curvature ceases and the leaf remains in a state of equilibrium satisfied, as it were, with the 'light position.'"



OCELLUS OR "EYE" OF CAMPANULA PERSIFOLIA.

But how does the leaf differentiate between oblique and perpendicular illumination? Professor Haberlandt finds by microscopic examination that there is a bright spot of light on the inner walls of the epidermic cells, which changes position when the specimen is obliquely illuminated. He believes that the leaf is stimulated to curvature by the fact that the spots of light are not central in the cells, and that curvature ceases when the brightest illumination is once more central. The membrane of the basal wall of each cell therefore must act as a sort of retina, on which the leaf relies to keep itself in the position where it will get the most light. The reviewer goes on:

"Haberlandt shows that the epidermic cell is well fitted to concentrate light. It is very commonly lens-like in form, its outer wall being convex, its inner wall either plane or curved. Haberlandt shows by geometrical construction that, taking the refractive index of the cell-sap as equal to that of water, the focus is usually at a point either within the cell or below it in the other tissues. In either case a central illuminated region and a surrounding dark zone are produced on the basal cell wall. . . . It must not be supposed that all leaves have lens-shaped epidermic cells; some leaves, known as aphotometric, are indifferent to the direction of incident light, and even in photometric leaves Haberlandt shows that discrimination is possible without the epidermis playing the part of a lens. Where the outer wall of the epidermis is flat, it often occurs that the inner wall bulges into the subjacent tissues [so that] . . . without any lens-effect we get stronger illumination in the central region of the basal walls of the epidermis."

If the epidermic cells are "eyes," each having a "retina" and a lens to concentrate light thereon, it is clear that immersion in a fluid of the same refractive index as the cell-sap must interfere with the plant's power of light-perception. This fact appears to be established by Haberlandt's experiments with the hop and other plants. He even believes that he has proved that the effect of the waxy bloom on certain leaves is to prevent the "blinding" of the plants in this way by a shower of rain. The reviewer concludes:

"The author has once more earned the gratitude of his fellows by his suggestive discoveries and speculations. He must be allowed to have made out a strong case for his theory, but he would be among the first to grant that more work is needed before it can be considered as completely established."

LUNAR LANDSCAPES ON THE EARTH.

THE crater of the extinct volcano, of Haleakala on the southern promontory of Maui, one of the Hawaiian islands, presents peculiarities that resemble closely those on the surface of the moon; and it hence offers itself as a promising field for what an editorial writer in the New York *Sun* calls "close-range astronomy." This mountain, we are told, stands 10,000 feet above the surface of the sea and, as shown by soundings, represents a mass about five miles above the mean ocean floor, an altitude with which nothing terrestrial can compare except the most towering peaks. The writer goes on to say:

"From the summit wall of Haleakala the eye rests on a crater some 3,000 feet in depth, from the floor of which, again, arise cones of the last expiring eruptions which reach in some cases an elevation of 2,000 feet from the lava floor. Seen from above, this crater is very similar to many masses revealed upon the moon.

"The great altitude of the crater wall of Haleakala, the considerable distance which the eye must traverse to reach the crater floor and the marked configuration of its crater cones all combine to render this spot the laboratory in which study of the formation of the lunar surface may be prosecuted under the conditions of geography rather than those of astronomy. The highly rarefied atmosphere is largely effective in reducing the irradiation of the sunlight and thus permits the visual effects of the crater view to approximate closely the seeing on the moon. The absence of irradiation is particularly noticeable under the white flood of light cast into the crater by the moon in its tropical splendor at full. Then the shadows and the high lights are as clean cut as those seen on the moon itself, and the half-tones are almost as lacking. The moonlit view down into the crater depths shows the terminator of the shadow almost as sharply defined as in the views of lunar landscape familiar through the telescope."

The method pursued in this new kind of investigation is simple. Observations on the summit wall of Haleakala reveal a series of resemblances to lunar phenomena, in particular spots that are measured for identification. Thus, descending to the crater floor, the astronomers are able to place themselves physically upon surfaces that from a distance of half a mile or so offer to the unaided eye the same appearance that the moon presents to the glass through its 240,000 miles. To quote further:

"Nor does the laboratory method cease with this possibility of close inspection and gunter's-chain mensuration. Haleakala is long since dead and cold, the stiffened record of remote forces of extrusion and eruption. On the neighboring island of Hawaii these forces are yet active on Mauna Loa in its two craters of Kilauea and Mokuaweoweo. The finished work in Haleakala may on the other island be identified in its plastic state, and it is possible to observe any stage of the formative process even to its primitive expression in the rolling masses of lava in the firepit of Kilauea, now in an active state over the whole extent of the Haema'uma'u.

"In an exploration by workers in the field of astro-physics this summer a great deal of work has been done, many photographic negatives secured and measurements taken. No report will be made on this survey until the physicists have subjected their data to close study. But enough is known to make it clear that many of the lunar problems are now in a fair way of settlement."

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THE LONGEST BRIDGE-SPAN IN THE WORLD.

THE honor of having the longest span, which was wrested from the Brooklyn Bridge by the Forth Bridge on its completion in 1890, is shortly to return to this continent, as work is now in progress on the great cantilever bridge across the St. Lawrence, near Quebec, the main span of which will exceed that of the Forth by full 90 feet. Americans are said to admire "bigness" above all other qualities, and our chagrin that our Canadian cousins are to carry off the prize rather than ourselves may be tempered by

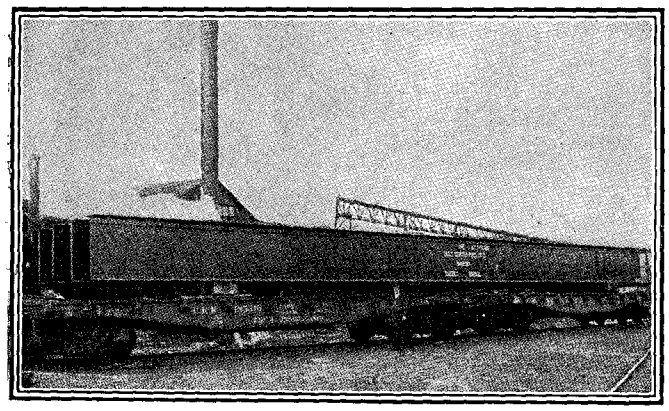

FIG. 1.—INTERMEDIATE SECTION OF A MAIN POST.

the thought that we are building the bridge for them, all the great girders and other steel-work being furnished by the Phœnix Bridge Company, of Phœnixville, Pa. The structure, too, is of characteristic American pattern, being pin-connected throughout. The central span, of 1,800 feet, extends almost from bank to bank of the river, with a central suspended girder 675 feet long and 130 feet deep at the center, while the anchor spans are each 500 feet wide and the approach spans 210 feet wide. The following data are from an article in *Engineering* (London, September 22):

"The site selected is some six miles above Quebec, at a point where the river narrows to less than 2,000 feet at low water. From this point up-stream to Montreal, a distance of 165 miles, there is no bridge now existing, while below Quebec the river widens out so much as to make the bridging of the river below the city very improbable; so that this bridge will, when finished, be the only one between Montreal and the sea, a distance of very nearly 1,000 miles. It will afford direct connection between the Great Northern Railway of Canada, the Quebec and St. John Railway, and the Canadian Pacific Railway on the one side, and the Grand Trunk Railroad, the Intercolonial line, and the Quebec Central Railway on the south side of the river. The bridge will also form a link in the projected Grand Trunk Pacific Transcontinental line. In addition to thus facilitating the exchange of railway traffic the new bridge is also intended to accommodate road and tramway traffic, which will be provided for on roadways carried outside the main trusses by cantilever extensions of the cross-girders. Two tracks for railway traffic will be provided between the trusses, which are 65 feet apart. . . . The clear headway provided is 150 feet, which, owing to the height of the river-banks, is attained without an excessive length of approach viaduct, and with a gradient not exceeding 1 per cent.

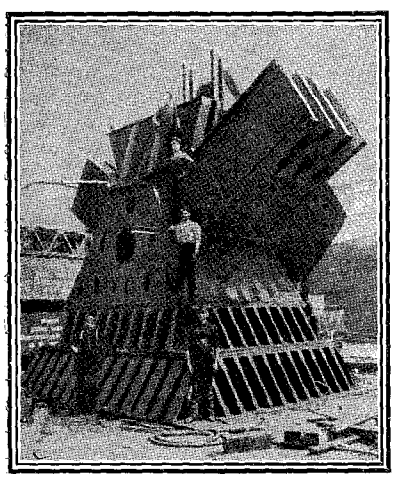

FIG. 2.—MAIN CONNECTION OVER PIER.

"The height of the post over each river-pier is 315 feet, corresponding to about 350 feet above the level of ordinary high water. This post is 10 feet wide by 4 feet in depth, and rests at its lower end on a pin 24 inches in diameter. Pin connections have been used throughout, the usual size of the pins on the main and anchor spans being 12 inches, tho, as stated, the main pins over the river-piers are double this."

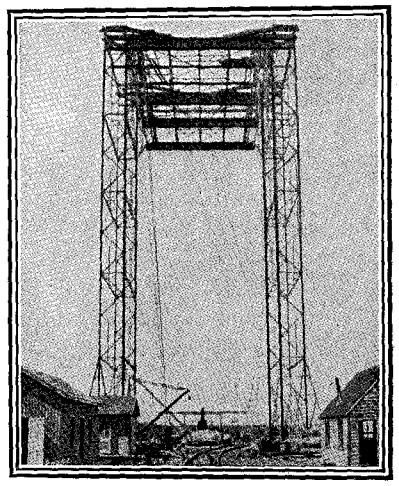

FIG. 3.—END VIEW OF MAIN TRAVELER.

No castings, we are told, are used for any portion of the bridge, even the main shoes and pedestals being built up of rolled plates and angles. Fig. 1 shows an intermediate section of one of the main posts shipped for transport. The piece weighed 74 tons, and measured 66 feet in length by 10 feet wide and 4 feet deep. . . . Near the bridge site is a storage yard in which the material is kept till wanted. This yard is 750 feet long, and is served by two 70-foot electric travelers. To quote further:

"Fig. 2 represents the bearing for one of the river-piers with the pin-plates for the vertical and inclined members already in position. The total weight here represented is stated to be 537,000 pounds. The heavy weights and large dimensions of the pieces of the bridge have occasioned some trouble in transport. . . . The traveler . . . used in the erection of the main structure is shown in Fig. 3. This latter 'straddles' the bridge, and is carried on metal girders fixed on the false-work. . . . This traveler is built

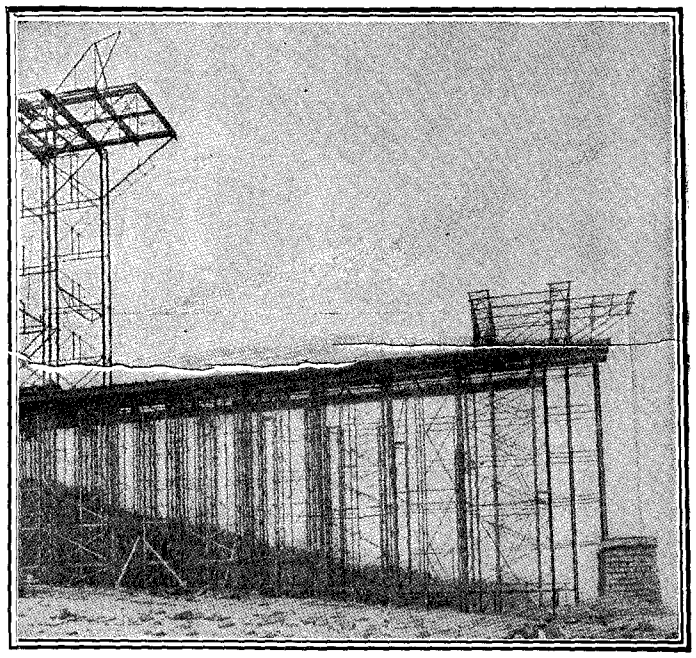

FIG. 4.—FALSE WORK OF SOUTH ANCHOR ARM.

of steel, it is 215 feet high, and is 100 feet wide at the bottom, with an overreach of 66 feet. It is fitted with four electric hoists, and will be able to handle easily weights up to 105 tons.

"The railway approach to the bridge site was completed last July, and the traveler erected immediately afterward, the first portion, the permanent metal, being put in place on July 22. On September 1 the main anchorage bent on the south side of the bridge, and all the lower chords and bracing of the south anchor arm, the main pedestal shoes over the main pier were in position, and the erection of the web members of the main truss was started early

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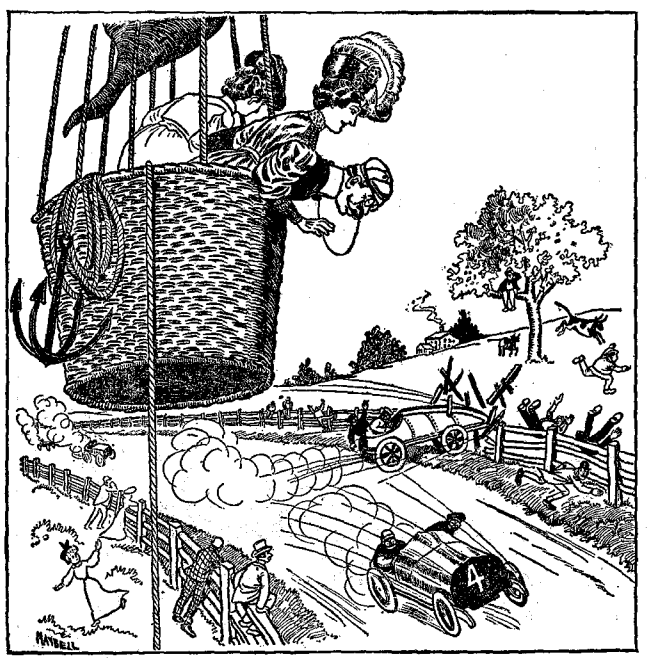
in the present month. Work will, however, have shortly to be suspended for the winter, as it is generally impossible at Quebec to carry on operations of this character between November 15 and April 15."

TO REDUCE AUTOMOBILE DUST.

THE experiments made in England on the forms of automobiles and their running-gear, with a view to the reduction of dust, have already been mentioned in these columns. They are described with more particularity in some recent articles. The writer of an editorial in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, October) notes, in the first place, that some of the worst automobile-track-race accidents have been caused by the fact that the clouds of dust in the wake of the cars have blinded the drivers. Possibly, he thinks, racing may have accomplished one good thing in thus emphasizing the dust nuisance which now is the invariable accompaniment of automobile-running, and the importance of abating it. He goes on:

"It is not the roads alone which are at fault in this matter; automobile-builders have much to learn of the art of building a car which will not scour a road in the now usual way. A motor car, like every other object moving through the atmosphere, drags a body of air with it. Even a smooth surface will do this, and it is



THE SAFEST PLACE TO VIEW AN AUTOMOBILE RACE.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

this air, immediately above the roadway, which is responsible for the dust."

In discussing this same problem *The Engineer* (London) points out that the first thing for the builder to do is to ascertain the form of vehicle that will give the minimum volume and velocity to the mass of air that moves along with it. It says:

"Probably a parabolic cylinder of some kind would be the best; but no good purpose will be served by basing deductions on the performance of forms which can not be given to motor-cars. Again, it is not clear that the upper portion of a car has any great effect. It is the lower part of the car—the chassis, in fact—on which attention may be concentrated with most profit; and so far it may be taken as proved that the higher the bottom of the car is above the road, and the smoother the surface, the less will be the dust-raising power of the car. Several months ago the Automobile Club undertook and carried out a series of interesting experiments on a specially prepared track at the Crystal Palace. Stive or milldust was laid down on the track, and cars of various forms were run over this track at various speeds, and the results photographed. The broad conclusion was that cars with flat, smooth bottoms, nearer to the ground at the front than at the back, raised very little dust. The placing of a flat leather sheet under a chassis converted a very bad car into a very good one as far as dust was concerned. Taking it for granted that the under side of the car must be free from projections, it remains to be seen what form of casing shall interpose between the mechanism and the road. Already leather is used in some cars to keep out dust and mud from the machinery. But once the truth has been realized, we shall find that makers will continue to introduce what we may term a dust-preventer as an integral part of the machine. The Crystal-Palace experiments went to show that a casing farther from the ground at the back than the front gives the best results. . . . The object of the car-builder should be so to construct the vehicle that it will pull about with it the smallest possible volume of air at the least possible speed. Careful research is still required to ascertain what is the form of least air resistance—for that is what is wanted—that can be given to a car consistently with the characteristics of a machine-propelled vehicle which it must possess. Enough is known in this direction to make it certain that very little dust is raised by some cars, while others always take clouds of it with them when roads are dry. It remains, therefore, with the purchaser to insist on having a car more or less dustless. If he will follow this policy, there will be small ground for complaint on this score in the future."

WHY TWINING PLANTS TWINE.

WHAT determines the direction in which a twining plant turns about its support? This is not a matter of chance, for the same species almost always turns in the same direction. Neither does it depend on some fixed and constant cause, like the earth's rotation, for there are exceptions to the above rule, and the tendrils of some plants may even change direction in the middle of their growth, as shown in the accompanying illustration. To *La Nature* (Paris) Mr. A. Acloque contributes a brief note on some of the facts connected with the growth of climbing and twining plants, which are part of the stock of knowledge now common to all students of botany, and on some of the explanations that have been advanced, all of which, the writer thinks, leave the problem unsolved. Says Mr. Acloque:

"Certain plants that are too weak to sustain themselves by their own stalks . . . do so by twining about neighboring objects. Sometimes the stem itself turns spirally and sometimes it is supported by twining tendrils.

"Numerous researches on climbing plants have failed to furnish a satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon, which must depend on vital laws hitherto inaccessible to our means of investigation. The intervention of electricity, applied either to the twining plants themselves or to their supports, is without any influence; light, heat, and moisture are equally without direct action on the movement itself, and may only hasten or retard it in the same way that they produce the same effect on non-twining stems. In addition, light, which ordinarily attracts the young organs of plants, such as shoots and leaves, seems here to exert repulsive action, and solidifies the side of the stem on which it strikes.

"It has been remarked that in the bean the twining accelerates as the plant grows; while the stem makes at first barely one turn a day, it makes eight in the same period later in its existence. The twining stem approaches more or less closely to its support according to the species and the time of day.

"The spirals are larger or smaller according to the size of the support, but if this exceeds a certain diameter there is no twining. Climbing plants that are not near a support, trail on the ground and do not thrive.

"In every plant the growing stem describes with its tip movements of what is called 'circumnutation,' that is to say, it points successively toward all points of the compass, describing an elliptic spiral. In climbing species these movements are greatly accentuated and their stems describe in the air ellipses that are often very elongated; they seem to be searching for a convenient support, and in any case these movements facilitate the twining.

"The direction of motion is almost vigorously constant, not only in the same species, but in the same genus, and often in the same family. Sometimes it takes place in a direction contrary to

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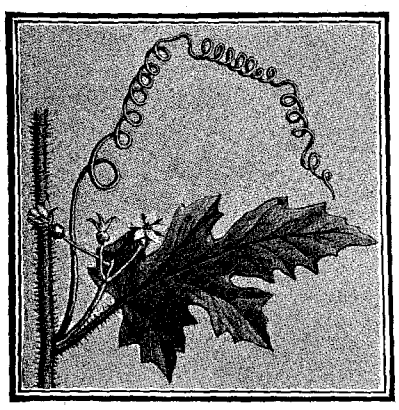
that of the hands of a clock, or 'sinistrorsally,' and sometimes in the same direction, or 'dextrorsally.' . . . . . .

"The naturalist Palm, who made a study of climbing plants some time ago, recognized 25 genera in which the twining is sinistrorsal, or toward the left, and ten in which it is dextrorsal, or toward the right. . . . . .



CHANGE OF TWIST IN A TENDRIL OF BRYONY.

"More recently Wollaston has endeavored to find a relation between the direction of the sun's daily course and the spiral direction of climbing plants, and he believed that for the same species this direction should be opposite in the two hemispheres. This opinion, which was quite hypothetical, was advanced after the investigations of the Messrs. Brunhes on whirlwinds and on whirlpools in the watercourses of Central Europe, a connection being imagined between the cause that determined the direction of these whirls and that which brought about the twining of plants.

"But this theory is quite improbable; in fact, there are known, on both sides of the equator, right-handed climbing species and others that are left-handed; and, besides, the divers species of the same genera that grow in the two hemispheres maintain the direction of curvature constant. Finally, the tendrils of climbing plants, whose curvature is certainly due to the same mechanism as that which causes the stems of twining plants to wind about, present in certain species a change of direction in the middle of their course; this may easily be seen in the grapevine, the bryony, and the *Cobœa*." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HANDWRITING AS AN INDICATION OF DISEASE.

THE more enthusiastic devotees of graphology would have us believe that the innermost thoughts and the most elusive physical and mental characteristics betray themselves in the handwriting. Science has not yet formally adopted this opinion, but it appears that the study of handwriting may often furnish a valuable clew in cases of mental disease. In a book on "Writing and Drawing in Nervous and Mental Affections," recently published by J. Rogues de Fursac, formerly chief of clinics in the Paris medical faculty (Paris, 1905), the author shows how such investigation is often a valuable aid in diagnosis, and Mr. Henri Piéron, who reviews the book in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 23), even thinks that it may serve in certain instances as the sole means of detecting disease, so characteristic is the chirography peculiar to epilepsy, to mania, to hysteria and other nervous affections. Mr. Piéron writes:

"'Handwriting, as a motor manifestation, translates the anomalies of motility and, so far as language can do so, the anomalies of the mind.' These words of the author justify the clinical essay that he presents on writing and drawing in nervous pathology, where the troubles of motility are the most important, and in mental pathology, where the important symptoms are alterations of the written language.

"This is not the same as graphology: the physician takes into account not only the graphic character, but the writing, the spelling, the syntax, the style, and the ideas; he has in mind not only the writing itself, but its application.

"Nevertheless, there are facts common to this subject and graphology, without investigation of the delicate connection that may exist between the motor manifestations of handwriting and traits of character or intellectual and moral qualities; the task is on a larger scale, for pathologic alterations may be marked in handwriting by very accentuated characteristics.

"Several authors have already sought to find the signs of diagnosis in handwriting. Mr. Rogues de Fursac, by direct examination of a large number of patients, . . . has made up a collection that has real clinical interest.

"After having examined elementary calligraphic peculiarities, such as the general form of the writing, the direction of lines and letters, etc., Mr. Rogues de Fursac studies the alteration of graphic images by effacement or by confusion, by graphic aphasia or agraphia (partial loss of memory), or by general weakening of the memory, more or less accentuated amnesia.

"Lack of attention is clearly marked by omissions or inability to copy; and mental automatism is shown by substitutions, transpositions, additions, stereotypy, graphic impulsion, etc.

"A second part of the volume is devoted to the examination of various characteristic mental maladies—especially nervous affections of motor manifestation, with the handwriting characteristic of shaking palsy, chorea, tabes, writer's cramp, etc.

"In epilepsy the effect on the writing is less specific perhaps than the author appears to indicate; but it is generally very characteristic in general paralysis. . . . . .

"Finally the author examines the writing of persons in states of mental confusion, maniacal or melancholic states, neurasthenia with its hesitation and rapid fatigue of the attention, hysteria with its varied troubles, and constitutional psychopathy."

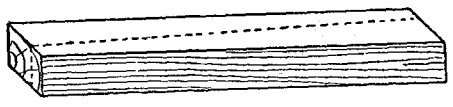
The reviewer regrets that the author has not laid down in his book the principles of a system of diagnostics based wholly on handwriting instead of simply indicating how orthographic symptoms may be used to aid those of other types. In many instances he thinks the disease from which a person is suffering may be revealed by a single letter from his hand, or even by a few lines of his handwriting. At any rate, if not possible, this is a matter, he thinks, that merits thorough discussion.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITES.

THE wettest place in the world, according to the *Russian Meteorological Journal*, as abstracted in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 23), is Cherrapunji, in the Indian province of Assam. From 1895 to 1903 the average annual rainfall was 11.223 meters [nearly 37 feet]. Next came the environs of Bombay with 6.83 meters annually. But it should be noted that at the station of Debundscha in Kamerun 10.454 meters [34 feet] of rain fell annually, chiefly in summer. The wettest year in Cherrapunji was 14.789 meters [48 feet] in 1851 and in Debundscha 14.133 meters [46 feet] in 1902. In the latter place there fell in the one day of June 16, 1902, 456 millimeters [over 1½ feet] of water—more than the whole annual average in the Parisian basin. . . . The neighborhood of warm seas and high mountains is the principal cause of these extraordinary precipitations. It may be expected that the extension of meteorological observation will show other zones of rainfall more intense than has been hitherto believed, as in Java and Sumatra."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LAUNDRIES in France have been placed under government control. In a recent decree issued by the President of the French Republic it is recommended says *The Lancet* (London, September 16) "that soiled linen should not be taken to the laundry unless packed in closed sacks or other suitable containers. Before being sorted the linen and the container should be disinfected by one of the prescribed methods, or by boiling in an alkaline solution, or, at least, should be sprinkled with water to lay the dust. In the last case the containers should be washed in lye or otherwise disinfected. These measures are obligatory in the case of linen from hospitals and sick-rooms. Overalls, exclusively used for the work, should be provided for the workers. These garments should be kept in good order and frequently washed and kept in a place apart from the wash-house and the rooms devoted to the reception of the clean linen. The practise is forbidden of manipulating soiled linen which has not been disinfected or washed in lye, in rooms devoted to ironing or to the reception of clean linen. Dirty water is to be conveyed directly from the building by a covered drain. Overseers of laundries are enjoined to draw up rules for the guidance of the work-people in matters relating to the care of overalls and the necessity for cleanliness at each stage of the work, and forbidding the consumption of liquid or solid food in the laundry."

"MANY years ago," says Andrew Whiton in *Popular Mechanics*, "while engaged in running a sawmill in eastern Connecticut I had a lot of fence-posts to saw from small chestnut logs. The posts were to be sawed tapering, and, to economize in lumber, the logs were first sawed square and then split diagonally like the accompanying diagram. Of course they were to be set in the ground large end down, which would bring one-half of them bottom up in regard to the position in which they grew. I remembered hearing an old farmer say that posts set that way would outlast those set 'right end up,' and I determined to improve the opportunity at hand to test the matter. So I marked all the inverted ones; and as the fence was to be built in the neighborhood, I watched the result. Examining the fence about nine years after it was built convinced me, as the inverted ones were practically sound while the others showed very much more decay."



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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

BARRING THE UNITARIANS.

SOMETHING of a sensation has been caused by the decision of the executive committee of the proposed Interchurch Conference on Federation, which is to meet in New York next month, to exclude from the sessions of that body the Unitarian delegates. The excluded delegates are: Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States Senate, minister of the South Congregational (Unitarian) Church, Boston, and widely known as a writer; the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association; and the ex-Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long. Altho the comments of the religious press on this decision have not yet been heard, the secular press has obtained, by interviews, the opinions of a number of prominent theologians; but these, with few exceptions, are of the Unitarian body. The Boston *Transcript* anticipates that the action of the committee will be much criticized in the East, but that, on the other hand, it will be stoutly defended in certain sections of the West and South, "where Unitarianism is identified in the popular mind with destructive religious ideas and an impoverished religious life." The same paper calls attention to the fact that the avowed purpose of the conference "is not the putting forth of a doctrinal platform, but more effective cooperation." The following letters which passed between the Rev. Dr. F. B. Sanford, secretary of the Interchurch Conference, and Dr. Eliot, have been made public. Dr. Eliot's letter to Dr. Sanford reads in part:

"I am advised by the Rev. E. T. Root, my fellow-worker in the Massachusetts Federation of the Churches, to get into communication with you in regard to the Interchurch Conference on Federation in New York, in November.

"The free Christian churches, represented by the organization of which I am president, are represented in the State federations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and we have assumed, perhaps unwarrantedly, that the general invitation to the Christian communions of the land to meet in the Interchurch Conference in November includes our churches and organizations. As the purpose for which the Interchurch Conference is to be held is one of the charter purposes of the organization which I serve, and one of the aims and principles most directly cherished by our people, we are peculiarly interested in the proposed conference and I have taken steps to appoint a strong and representative delegation. . . .

"It is impossible for me to believe that an interchurch conference on federation will deliberately exclude the representatives of the churches that stand peculiarly for the unsectarian principle in American religious life and which have been foremost in all efforts for Christian unity. Am I not justified in thinking, further, that it would be a mistake in judgment to organize the proposed national federation upon lines which will exclude from membership some of the most beloved and trusted leaders of Christian life and thought in our land? The gentlemen who have already been appointed upon the Unitarian delegation are the Hon. John D. Long, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, and myself, and to this delegation we have been proposing to add men like the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, president of our national conference; Alfred T. White, of Brooklyn; the Rev. James H. Ecob, of Philadelphia; and the Rev. William Channing Gannett, of Rochester. Am I not right in thinking that the new federation would be seriously handicapped and will fail to command public confidence if it has to be said that these representative men are denied fellowship and the power to serve the cause in which we are all enlisted?"

EX-SECRETARY JOHN D. LONG.

DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

TWO OF THE EXCLUDED DELEGATES.

In reply Dr. Sanford confirmed Mr. Root's statement of the situation, and expressed himself as confident that the committee would decline to reopen the discussion of the matter. He is reported to have made this further statement to an interviewer:

"I took no action without first consulting our full committee. The limitation was early made to such bodies as unquestionably accept Jesus Christ as the head of the Church. Ours is a religious movement. It is evangelical in every sense. I feel sure that our Unitarian friends know where our limitation begins, and where it ends."

He explained further, according to *The Evening Post*, that the inclusion of the Unitarians would have drawn courteous objections from the governing bodies of certain other denominations, citing specifically the Baptists and the Methodists. We may balance against this the words of the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, of Calvary Baptist Church, New York, as quoted in *The Sun:*

"There are many Unitarians who can be classed as almost orthodox, and there are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Baptists who, if rumor be true, are almost heterodox. It is largely a question of men. Had I been present in committee, as I regret I was not, I should have voted to admit the Rev. Drs. Hale and Eliot and former Secretary Long. These men are needed in the deliberations."

Another protest comes from Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, New York, himself a member of the executive committee whose action is attracting so much attention. To a representative of *The Evening Post* he said:

"The Unitarians say they are Christians and desire to join in the work. What can any such conference as this do but take their word for it and admit them? Lots of us accept them as Christians; I know that I do most emphatically.

"I feel sure that there are many others beside myself on that committee who will raise their voices in protest against this action. Many of us feel deeply the debt we owe to Channing, and we are anxious to have the Unitarians at the conference. The action taken was nonsensical, in my opinion."

Mr. Long, it is said, refused at first to believe that the committee had taken the action reported, and asserted that "no good man would be guilty nowadays of any such narrowness." The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, of All Souls' Unitarian Church, New York, in conversation with a representative of *The Tribune*, is reported to have said:

"Let me emphasize, first of all, that we feel no resentment, but it seems to us Unitarians that here is federation without federation. When unity is professed it is strangely lacking. A fundamental principle of ours is unity. We stand for it, and we advocate it always. We don't take exception to what has been done,

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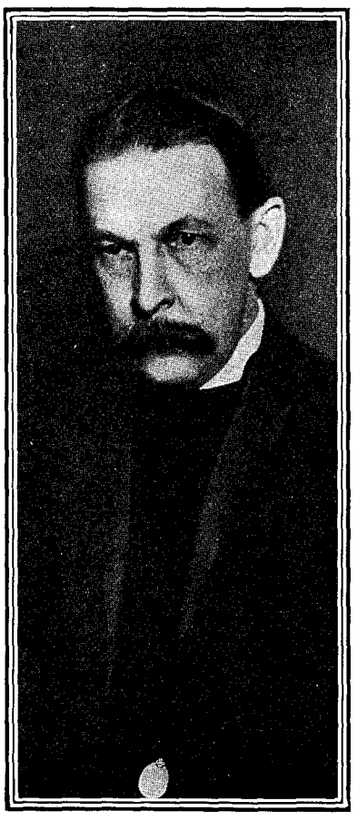
but it comes out in singular contrast to the action of the New York State Conference on Religion, which admits to its platform Jew as well as Gentile, and which is representative of real federation. It seems hardly worth while to federate and have the attempt take on the aspect of a fake."

IGNORING THE TEACHINGS OF THE APOSTLES.

IN a work which *The Homiletic Review* calls "one of the great religious books of the year, even perhaps of the decade" ("The Universal Elements of the Christian Religion"), Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall combats the tendency in popular religious thought to magnify the life and words of Christ to such importance that the teachings of the apostles are practically ignored. As he puts it, "the trend of contemporary opinion is very largely in one direction: namely, to define the essence of Christianity as consisting merely of the teachings and example of Jesus, as recorded in the first three gospels, in distinction from that view of the person of Christ as the eternal Word, manifesting the Father, and the work of Christ as the suffering and triumphing Savior of the world, as set forth in the fourth gospel and in the apostolic epistles." This neglect and, indeed, opposition to the theological teachings of the apostles are due, Dr. Hall believes, to the "modern advances and reconstructions in philosophy," to the erroneous identification of the apostolic theology "with the ponderous scholastic systems built upon it," and to "the growth of the historical method of Biblical study; whereby the accent becomes more and more concentrated on the narrative of the first three gospels, including the teachings and the idealistic example of Jesus as constituting the essence of the Christian religion."



DR. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL.

"The unsatisfactoriness of the present teaching, which leaves us only Jesus of Nazareth, is becoming more apparent from day to day," he says.

The modern search for the essence of Christianity, says the writer, has developed the resistance of the apostolic theology, especially the theology of St. Paul. In comment he adds:

"The effects of this are already appearing in the impoverished religious values of the sermons produced by the younger generation of preachers, and the deplorable decline of spiritual life and knowledge in many churches. Results open to observation show that the movement to simplify the Christian essence by discarding the theology of St. Paul easily carries the teaching of the Christian pulpit to a position where, for those who submit to that teaching, the characteristic experiences of the Christian life become practically impossible. The Christian sense of sin; Christian penitence at the foot of the cross; Christian faith in an atoning Savior; Christian peace with God through the mediation of Jesus Christ—these and other experiences, which were the very life of apostles and of apostolic souls, fade from the view of the ministry, have no meaning for the younger generation."

Concerning the present tendency to set the whole accent of Biblical study upon the historical as contrasted with the metaphysical view of Christ, the writer sounds a warning against the danger of the historical method becoming itself unhistorical, and in seeking to represent the Jesus of history to "misrepresent and conceal the Redeemer of the world." He continues:

"At his moment we are experiencing the incidental disadvantage of beneficent reaction. As formerly the metaphysical forced aside the historical and developed the excesses of speculative orthodoxy, so now the historical, focusing its light upon the narrative, throws into shadow the Christ of the apostolic consciousness, the mysteries of His person, the majesty of His work, the metaphysic of Christian experience, and leaves us only Jesus of Nazareth, His life, purpose, example, and words. This, we are told, is the essence of Christianity; this, and this only, must be the organizing principle of that new reinterpretation of the idea of the Church for which many, dissatisfied with the Protestant *status quo*, are anxiously looking. But, so far from the general consciousness of the devout Church accepting this reactionary dictum, the unsatisfactoriness of the present teaching, which leaves us only Jesus of Nazareth, is becoming more apparent from day to day. It is not a large enough teaching to take the place of the majestic conceptions of the scholastic theology, much less to be substituted for the theological outlook of St. Paul. We may dissent from many things urged by the divines of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, nevertheless they saw things on a grand scale. The Christianity they taught was one that could fill the horizon of an intellectual age and could inspire the awe-stricken devotion of souls like Milton and Zinzendorf and Doddridge and Toplady and the Wesleys. The historical reaction from metaphysical conceptions of Christ leaves us indeed an admirable practical discipline, but it cuts the wings of the soul and reduces the scale and measure of its thinking. It can not meet the craving of the human spirit, which knows but too well those hours when the metaphysical is the only outlet to the pent-up sense of infinity. It can not produce the type of character which has been the glory of every Christian age, character steeped in metaphysical conceptions of God in Christ, of Christ in the soul of man, of man absolved by the sacrificial love, transfigured by the regenerating grace of the incarnate God. It can not grapple with the problems of the Christianization of the world, in lands where the historical counts for little, and where he only has power who bears the message of life in terms of its philosophical equivalents."

RELIGION IN FICTION.

WHEN the roll of the prophets of the nineteenth century is made up, says *The Congregationalist* (Boston), there will be a place upon it for the name of the late George Macdonald. Mr. W. J. Dawson, in his new volume, "The Makers of English Fiction," allots to Macdonald the foremost place among the three or four names which stand for high achievement in the field of the religious novel.

With him he mentions J. H. Shorthouse, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Olive Schreiner, and Mark Rutherford. It will be noticed that he does not include Kingsley. Mr. Dawson explains the prominence of the religious novel in English fiction by a reminder that "all the great causes which have most powerfully moved the English mind have been in essence religious causes." Through this medium of expression, he asserts, George Macdonald's influence in contemporary religious thought has been much greater than the present generation is aware. The pivot of Macdonald's entire theological system, we are told, is the Fatherhood of God, with its logical corollaries of human perfectibility and universal restoration. We read further:

"In his own way he has uttered in fiction the message which Maurice uttered in theology, and Tennyson and Browning in poetry.

He nowhere minimizes sin, but he everywhere teaches that evil can not last forever. Eternal sin enduring in the presence of eternal holiness is to him unthinkable. Somewhere, sometime

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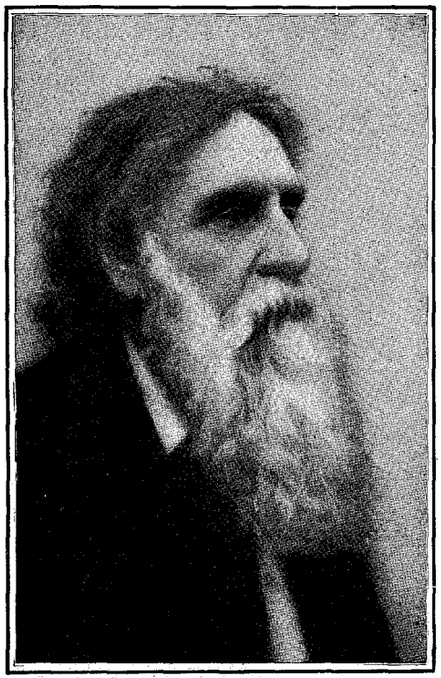
love will be supreme; and of all the souls which God has made, not one will be lost, or

> "'Cast as rubbish to the void,
> When He hath made the pile complete.'

"He once said characteristically that when Protestantism revised the Eschatology of Rome it eliminated the wrong thing; it should have retained purgatory and left out hell. With the religious value of these conclusions the critic of fiction has nothing to do; all that he has to do is to observe the method of their expression, and how far they have or have not served the purposes of imaginative art. It may be at once replied that in George Macdonald's writings these conceptions have, at all events, not hindered the freedom of his art. They are so much a part of himself that it is as natural for him to write of dour Scots Calvinists trying to shed their ancestral creed as it is for Kipling to write of soldiers and machinery."



From a painting by E. R. Hughes.

THE LATE GEORGE MACDONALD.
"He nowhere minimizes sin, but he everywhere teaches that evil can not last forever."

As indicative of the general spirit of Macdonald's teaching, Mr. Dawson quotes the following passages from "Robert Falconer":

"One thing is clear to me, that no indulgence of passion destroys the spiritual nature so much as respectable selfishness."

"They are in God's hands," he says of fallen women; "He hasn't done with them yet. Shall it take less time to make a woman than to make a world? Is not the woman the greater? She may have her ages of chaos, her centuries of crawling slime, yet rise a woman at last."

"Did you ever observe that there is not one word about the vices of the poor in the Bible from beginning to end?"

"But they have their vices?"

"Undubitably. I am only stating a fact. The Bible is full enough of the vices of the rich. I make no comment."

Of a poor, gin-sodden woman with a smiling child in her arms, he says:

"A child, fresh from God, finds its heaven where no one else would. The devil could drive woman out of Paradise; but the devil himself can not drive Paradise out of a woman."

Mr. Dawson defines a religious novel as one "in which the faculty of creative imagination is definitely devoted and in some instances subordinated to the exposition of religious ideas." We read further:

"Thackeray, as we have seen, has many passages touched with the purest spirit of piety; Dickens, with a much slenderer sense of religion, nevertheless attempts its exposition; Kingsley writes always with distinct religious aim. There are passages in both Charlotte Brontë and George Eliot which might have been written by some passionate poet of religious ideas, some St. Catherine or St. Theresa—notably the noble close of 'Villette,' the preface to 'Middlemarch,' the sermon of Dinah Morris on the village green, and the spiritual experiences of Maggie Tulliver. Yet in the strict sense of the term not one of these writers has produced a religious novel."

WHAT THE NEGRO CALLS RELIGION.

VIVID emotional experience rather than ethical development is what the negro seeks at present in religion, says Prof. Fred. M. Davenport, of Hamilton College, in an interesting article in *The Contemporary Review* (London). "To be mad with supernatural joy," he remarks, "is with the negro the great test of supernatural presence." He asks us to consider, however, the fact that "the old slave system of the Southland snatched the ancestors of this race from savagery only one or two hundred years ago," and that "a century or two is not long in the social evolution of any people, especially one whose early abode was in the African jungle beneath a tropical sun." And the subsequent presentation of a formerly fighting, nomadic people, with turbulent imagination, twisted with superstition, does not suggest a fertile soil for the swift development of ethics. On the other hand, the intrinsic nobility of the race as manifested in its original and beautiful music, is insisted upon.

Even the wildest religious emotion is apt to be a vivid rather than a profound experience. An excellent illustration of this is furnished by an experience of the writer's in Northern Georgia. He says:

"I once spent an evening listening, with a couple of friends, to an old darky's account of his conversion. . . . He had reached the climax of the recital, was in a considerable state of ecstasy, and was very anxiously seeking to impress us all with his spiritual experience, when suddenly his dog began barking furiously just behind him and utterly broke the continuity of his thought and of his speech. I think no one of us will ever forget the dash of savagery that came into his face as he turned with flashing eye and foaming lip upon that canine intruder. It was a startling transition, revealing the crater of primitive passion just underneath the crust of religious culture and nurture."

Religion was in fact to this man pure emotional expression, easily side-tracked from joy to rage. Professor Davenport finds "a few of the primitive phenomena which particularly distinguish the religion of the negro so interesting as to warrant our observing them more closely." And it is worth noting that they are all along the line of a religion without mental foundation, without coherent relationship between thought and deed. Of this physical exhilaration, the manifestation of which others besides the negroes have often characterized as religion, there are three usual forms of expression, the rhythm, the shout, the "falling-out." Says Professor Davenport:

"High feeling, discharging itself in muscular action and discharging itself rhythmically, is everywhere a spontaneous manifestation of children and child races. If this feeling discharges itself through the muscles of the throat, we have the shout. If through the feet we have the dance. The sacred dance is, of course, not so common among the negroes as among the Indians. But it is quite common.

Altho Professor Davenport characterizes religion as the most prominent activity of the negro race, he goes on to explain that he means religion of a certain type, "which can only be understood when viewed historically and in the light of the mental development which these people have obtained."

An interesting evidence of the extent to which the negro's mind is open to superficial impressions without the capacity of assimilation is shown in the following quotation from a recent issue of a Southern paper, published over a negro bishop's signature:

"But through His death and resurrection we may commit sins of lying, stealing, Sabbath-breaking, getting drunk, gambling, murdering, . . . and every species of villainy, and then come to God through our resurrected Christ and enter heaven in the end."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE VON BUELOW MYSTERY.

As witty as Heine, says a London paper, and as sententious as La Fontaine, are the utterances with which Prince von Buelow, Chancellor of the German Empire, has recently been regaling the Parisian papers, but with regard to his sincerity some differ. What none denies is that, like the oration of Nestor, sweeter than honey flows the tide of speech, and as with that Homeric orator, too, more meaning is sought in his words than appears on the surface. In the conversations or interviews reported by representatives of the Paris press in the columns of their journals, the Chancellor is reported to have disclaimed all selfish or ambitious schemes on the part of Germany in the Morocco dispute. "We claim no special advantages, territorial or otherwise," he declares, and insinuates that Delcassé was at the root of the whole difficulty. And as for the Russo-German flirtation, recently referred to in these columns, he believes "it can only be agreeable to France to see Russia on good terms with us," just as "we congratulate ourselves on the friendship existing between France and Italy."

CHANCELLOR VON BUELOW,
Who has been speculating on the future relations of Germany, France and Russia.

In speaking to the representative of the *Temps*, his words are full of the same suave and optimistic geniality as he discusses the relations of Germany, France, and England. He scouts as absurd the idea of war between Germany and England. To quote the words of the Chancellor:

"If there are prejudices which separate Germany and England, these, I repeat, will eventually disappear, and France can help to dissipate them. Allow me to add that we Germans have the example of France to prove that it is always possible to effect a reconciliation with Britain. . . . German public opinion will enter into these feelings as soon as it is assured that there is no longer any idea of creating a void around us [*i.e.*, isolating Germany]. which is considered among nations, as among individuals, an unfair proceeding."

The London *Times* is not inclined to take very seriously the words which the Chancellor of the German Empire poured into the ears of representatives of the Paris *Temps* and *Petit Parisien*, and comments on them in a vein worthy of Prince von Buelow himself, as follows:

"No critic with the slightest literary sense would dream, we need hardly say, of applying to airy trifles of this order the rigid canons of interpretation by which we are accustomed to construe solemn state papers or grave official statements. Misconception of that kind would be fatal not merely to the enjoyment of the Chancellor's wit and humor, but to the apprehension of his true meaning. The *causeries* abound in more or less audacious rearrangements of history, and of very recent history, too; but the boldness with which they are made is itself one of the charms of these little masterpieces. It would be worse than brutal, it would be positively stupid, to try these brilliant flights of fancy by the cold, hard standard of fact. That we reserve for the artist's next performance on the diplomatic kettledrums. To-day he has thrust that coarse and noisy instrument—with which he is never quite successful—aside, and he pipes in quite idyllic tones on the flute—we had almost said upon the piccolo—to 'la belle France.'"

His remarks have indeed been received with coldness, or ridicule, by a large section of the French press. Even the greater German newspapers are silent or speak as if Prince von Buelow was not expressing the sentiments of his countrymen. The *Echo de Paris* is absolutely virulent in its comments, and says:

"It seems as if Prince Buelow has made to a representative of the *Petit Parisien* certain proposals which sound like an urgent and eloquent appeal for international concord. . . . By what miracle have the serpents of yesterday become changed into lambs? And why does the shepherd of the German flock play upon his pipe such airs of idyllic sweetness?"

The *Action* (Paris) answers this question by saying that Mr. Delcassé was the cause of all Germany's apparent "brutality" and accepts the Prince's words as sincere. To quote:

"An important detail in the history of our foreign relations seems to be fixed by the testimony of Prince Buelow himself, and that is the criminal megalomania of Mr. Delcassé . . . which aimed at turning against Germany the force of conventions concerning which she had never been consulted."

The *Matin* (Paris) takes up indirectly the defense of Delcassé against the insinuations of the Chancellor. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris), while it admits that Delcassé managed the Morocco affair in a manner gratuitously offensive to Germany, adds that the Chancellor has not done right in confounding France's general foreign policy with the one mistake made by the ex-Foreign Minister of France. The *Presse* (Paris) comes out very bluntly with a charge of what a correspondent of the London *Times* calls "the mixture of naïveté and cunning that characterizes latter-day German diplomacy." It says:

"If we were permitted to judge people by their demeanor, and to trust solely to appearances, we should certainly think that Mr. Buelow, the 'Prince von Buelow,' as he is entitled since his Morocco triumph, is an exceedingly honest negotiator, who wishes us all the good in the world, on condition that we throw ourselves into his arms; and he is willing some day, if only we walk in step with him, to return to us the keys of Alsace Lorraine.

"Unfortunately, nothing is farther from the truth than this. Prince von Buelow in a few phrases that mean nothing, makes promises that promise nothing, speaks of hopes in the future without offering anything in the present. In short, he asks the friendship of France without proposing anything in return for it.

"And still the great and only important question stands unanswered, namely, 'Is France going to be the ally of England or of Germany?'"

The *Figaro* (Paris), however, suspects that "Prince von Buelow wishes France to be the dove that bears the olive-branch of peace between England and Germany." And it adds:

"This is a very flattering proposal. France is to help England and Germany to sit down in harmony at a feast where each will take her fill of power and wealth. A very fine sight indeed; as a man said the other day, 'Come with me to Tortoni's to-morrow and I will show you how they enjoy the ices there!'"

Another French paper credits the Chancellor with sincerity. William II. has had good cards in his hand, but has played them badly, says the *Eclair* (Paris); "Prince von Buelow has understood that everything was to be begun over again, and he is striving to repair the blunder of his master."

That the time is not ripe for a sincere *rapprochement* between France and Germany is maintained by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which adds:

"This, however, is no reason why we should abandon the hope that the healing power of time will gradually prevail, and sooner or later the present lukewarmness of France in the interest of peace will be changed to a friendly feeling toward Germany."

This is reserved enough, but the majority of German papers pass over the matter in silence or such guarded remarks as that of the *Deutsche Freie Presse* (Berlin), which says, "It is to be hoped

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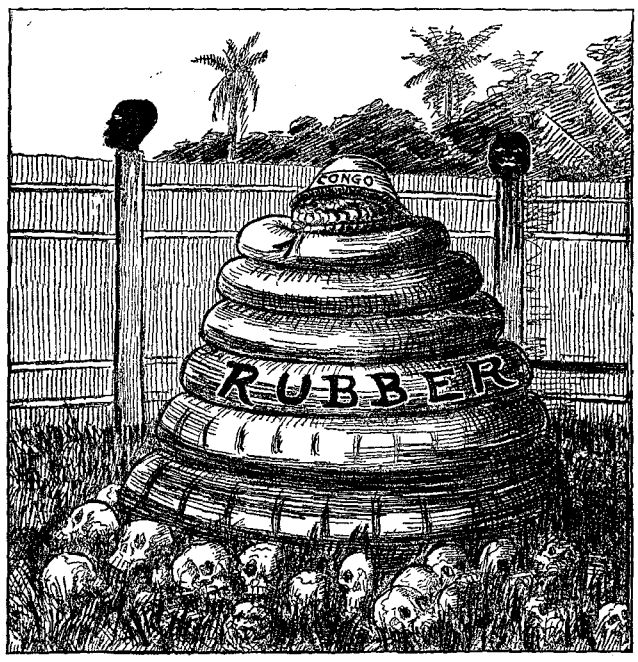
that Prince von Buelow will always declare his intentions frankly —and that not only to French interviewers." *Germania* (Berlin) thinks that von Buelow's talk of a German-Franco-Russian alliance is a dream of the future, that need not occupy the thoughts of Germany for the present. "We shall be quite satisfied so long as the clamor of Chauvinism does not so far disturb the peace of the world as to make such dreams impossible."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ADMINISTRATIVE SCANDALS IN THE TWO KONGOS.

SOME time ago Mr. E. D. Morel published a book which contained an account of the atrocities practised by Belgian officials in the administration of the Kongo Free State, a personal, not a national colony, for it belongs, not to Belgium, but to Leopold, King of that country. Recently a commission was sent to the Free State by an influential English association. The commission



THE KONGO RUBBER FETISH.

So long as the present system of obtaining rubber prevails the Kongo Fetish will exact its toll of skulls. —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

has published their report, which has sent a thrill of horror through England. A contributor to the columns of the London *Review of Reviews* avers:

"The highest official in the Kongo, the man who corresponds in Africa to Lord Curzon in India, was no sooner placed in possession of the conclusions of the Commission than the appalling significance of their indictment convinced him that the game was up, and he went into his room and cut his throat. I was amazed on returning to Europe to find how little the significance of this suicide was appreciated. A paragraph in the newspaper announced the suicide of a Kongo official. None of those who read that paragraph could realize the fact that that suicide had the same significance to the Kongo that the suicide, let us say, of Lord Milner would have had if it had taken place immediately on receiving the conclusions of a royal commission sent out to report upon his administration in South Africa."

The Pall Mall Gazette (London) speaks of the "detailed list of blood-curdling murders and outrages" given in the report. "The dark doings of Belgian traders and the laxity of Belgian officialdom" are clearly brought to light, declares *The Westminster Gazette*, and it adds, "There seems to be no end to the cruelties and injustice associated with this portion of the dark continent." Mr. J. H. Harris, for many years a resident in the Kongo Free State, says in an address reported in the London *Daily News*:

"Who is responsible to-day? It is the King of the Belgians—not Belgium—and it is impossible that he can be ignorant of what is going on. If King Leopold ignores his duty and the tide rising against him in this country, the United States, and Europe, then the consequence to him will be disastrous."

The same gentleman said to Mr. Stead, as reported in the London *Review of Reviews*:

"If King Leopold were to take no action, but to allow the whole infernal business to proceed unchecked, then I think any international tribunal which had powers of a criminal court, would, upon the evidence of the Commission alone, send those responsible to the gallows."

The Kongos, both French and Belgian, seem to be unfortunate in their administration. The French Minister of the Colonies, Mr. Clémentel, has just received the report of Count de Brazza, upon the alleged atrocities which have taken place under the government of Emile Gentil, Colonial Administrator of the French Kongo, which lies to the west, as the Belgian Kongo lies to the east of the great river so named. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that the Kongo colonial scandals are the topic of the day in Paris, and gives the following details of Gentil's barbarity:

"It is said that when the men of a village fled to the woods in order to escape compulsory service, the authorities took captive the women and children, and locked them up in a room, where they were left to perish of hunger and thirst, being subjected in the mean while to the outrages of the black soldiers. Gentil caused a negro who was suspected of having stolen a rifle cartridge to be flogged to death with a rhinoceros-hide whip. This man's innocence subsequently came to light. A woman, whom Gentil did not find sufficiently submissive, was first scourged and then hung up by the feet till she died."

Mr. Roanet, Deputy for Paris, in his journal *Humanité* (Paris) accuses Gentil of murder and oppressive taxation. He says that Gentil's instructions to his subordinates concerning the necessity of increasing the imports "set a premium on brigandage." Innumerable instances of Gentil's alleged cruelty, injustice, and extortion are cited in the French press from the evidence of those who furnished Count de Brazza with materials for his hitherto unpublished report—all being of much the same character as those related above. But the opinion of the French editors is somewhat divided. The *Liberté* (Paris) represents Gentil to be the object of calumny, and boldly declares:

"The kindness of Mr. Gentil toward the natives rendered him the object of dislike among Kongolays of influence. His anxiety to purge the colony of all foreign elements and especially of Belgian immigrants, and his projected French railroad which would hurt the interests of people in the neighborhood, are amply sufficient to account for the campaign against the Commissary-General of the Kongo."

The *Figaro* (Paris) is cautious and conservative. It says:

"It would be much better if people were to be more cautious and circumspect in denouncing this or that as a scandal. They would be far wiser if they sought to find a remedy against the repetition of those mistakes which we are obliged to admit, but which, unless the contrary be proved, we must consider exceptional."

This end will be served, says the *Revue Diplomatique* (Paris) by just such commissions as that of which the late Count de Brazza has submitted his report to Mr. Clémentel. To quote:

"The Brazza Commission will possibly bring about some happy modifications in our colonial system. Mr. Clémentel will learn many valuable lessons from it; . . . and altho such investigations draw heavily upon the public treasury, they are none the less obligatory as serving to put an end to acts of cruelty which all France deplores and condemns."

A French Kongolay does not deny that the atrocities alleged above prevail to some degree in the French Kongo, but he adds:

"To consider Mr. Gentil responsible for certain misdeeds of his subordinates is as ridiculous as to call the President of the republic to account for the outrages of Parisian roughs."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE MEAT-FAMINE IN GERMANY.

GERMANY is suffering from a meat-famine, and pork is selling at a mark, 24 cents, a pound—a rise of 7½ cents above last winter's price. The Minister of Agriculture, Podbielski, is being caricatured and abused; Prince von Buelow is petitioned by peers and people; and Germany finds sausages, according to the newspaper cartoons, a delicacy too precious to buy. The policy of Podbielski in putting a prohibitory tariff on foreign cattle is blamed by some people. Several noblemen and newspapers are asserting that the butchers and drovers have put the prices up by a mutual agreement, or trust, and are taking advantage of the extra demand for home cattle occasioned by the exclusion of foreign producers to make hay while the sun shines.

According to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the National-Liberal Reichstag Delegate Held, who represents a rich cattle-bearing district, has issued a statement in which he denies that there is any "meat-famine" in the real sense of the term. Swine are abundant, tho their price is high by retail. He states:

"Consumers will some day find out who are the persons rightly to blame for the high prices, and will begin an agitation against the dealers, who artfully control the market, and against the butchers, who receive prices for their meat which are not warranted by the actual condition of things. The price of pork by wholesale has risen to the amount of from 5 to 10 pfennigs [1½ cents to 2½ cents] a pound, and beef 2 pfennigs [half a cent] a pound. What right has the butcher to advance his prices of the former 30 pfennigs [7½ cents] and of the latter 20 pfennigs [5 cents] a pound?"

Count Schwerin-Löwitz has addressed the Chancellor attributing the famine to the existence of a ring or trust composed of butchers and drovers. The *Allgemeine Fleischer Zeitung* (Berlin), the organ of the meat trade, is very indignant at this and says:

"We set against the statement of Count Schwerin the contradiction contained in the statements of 800 managers of slaughter-houses of this kingdom. In reply to the direct question whether the present condition of things resulted from the existence of a ring among butchers and drovers, without exception they uttered an unqualified No."

According to the *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, Count Udo Stolberg, member of the Reichstag, has addressed a letter to the Chancellor of the empire, advocating a diminished railway tariff for the transport of live stock. This would benefit the consumer without detracting from the profit of the producer. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* lays all the blame upon the high-tariff measures of Minister of Agriculture Podbielski, who had, moreover, assured the Kaiser that the existence of a ring was the cause of the rise in prices. It intimates that the Minister of Agriculture ought to find some way out of the difficulty. To quote:

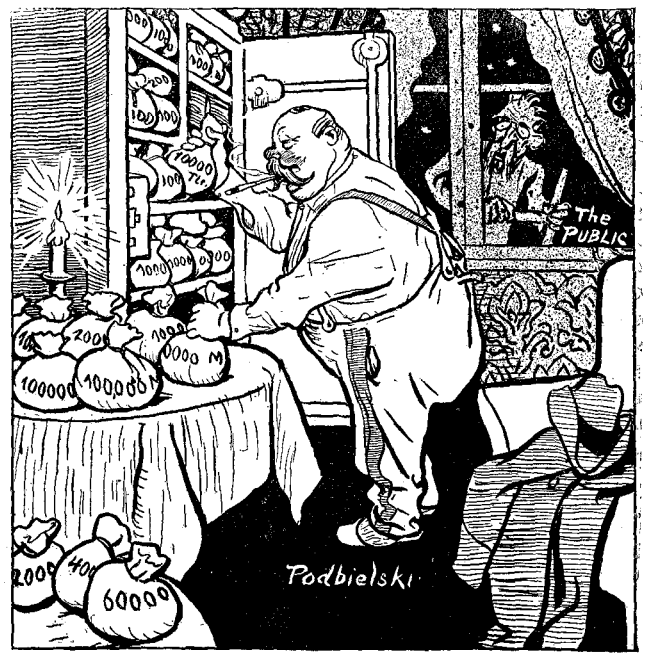
"Would it not be his duty in this case to provide for the formation of some organization, which should direct its activities to the work of providing meat at the price the consumer could afford to pay? Ought he not to have prosecuted this ring with relentless severity?"

The Social Democrats have addressed the Government by a petition or interpellation begging that foreign cattle be at once admitted into Germany. The *Kreuzer Zeitung* (Berlin), the organ of the Kaiser, says that this petition was a mere party movement intended to harass the Government. The writer says:

"That the Social Democrats brought in their interpellation merely for the sake of agitation is proved by the fact that their spokesman, Mr. Gesetz, had no expedient to propose by which the rise of meat prices, vulgarly called the meat famine, might be abated. The proposed revision of the Trade Treaties and the abolition of any tariff on cattle could not possibly affect the present condition of things. We are glad to see that the Government paid no attention to the words of the meat-famine agitators. . . . It shows wilful blindness in these men when they refuse to see that the high prices are likely to fall; and that they result from a cooperation between the butchers and drovers who wish to gain all the profit which came from the former trade in foreign cattle."

On the other hand, the Association of Cattle-dealers of Wittenberg-on-the-Elbe has issued a protest against the idea that the protective tariff on imported cattle has caused the famine. They continue:

"We are of an entirely different opinion, and maintain that there is no meat-famine in Germany. We have made daily observations while on our business journeys and find that cattle and swine are plentiful."



ONE MAN'S FAMINE IS ANOTHER MAN'S FEAST.

Podbielski, the swine-breeding Minister of Agriculture, grows fat while the public starves. —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

After stating that the tariff has excluded the cattle plague, they say: "We do not advocate the abolition of the present restrictions, but on the contrary are addressing a petition to the Minister of Agriculture that no foreign cattle be admitted into the country."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIA is ripe neither for revolution nor for a constitutional government, says Alexandre Ular in *La Revue* (Paris). Mr. Ular is an authority on Russia, a country he knows well, and in the article we refer to he gives a lucid account of the political opinion of the people. For, as he says, the Russians never use the word "nation" in reference to themselves, but talk of the people—a confederation of isolated and independent mirs or communities. He reports an interview he had with Plehve a few weeks before his assassination, which resembles the interview with Trepoff quoted in these columns September 30. By this notorious official, who had sworn to the Czar to put down all revolutionary movements in two years, he was informed that all such movements originated with strangers—Poles, Armenians, Finns, and especially Jews. Only a very few genuine Russians, socialists and constitutionalists, were opposed to the autocracy. But such people, added the Russian minister, have no influence with the peasants, who laugh at them, knowing that they are advising the people contrary to the general interest. When reminded that the propaganda was extending, Plehve admitted that it was; but this was through foreign or Jewish influence. Outside of the Jewish race, he said, there were not more than forty thousand people in Russia who desired a constitutional government. The peasant believes in God,

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and consequently in the Czar. Politics and religion are one and the same thing to him. When the Russian people revolt, it is not against the Government. Said the Minister of the Interior further:

"These outbursts of insurrection have nothing to do with governmental action. It is the aim of the Government to let the peasants alone, as the peasants desire. The authorities strive to save the peasantry from the troubles in which agitators and malcontents by their new ideas try to involve them. But the peasants can not be brought to believe that, as the revolutionaries repeatedly tell them, the Government is the cause of their sufferings. The rioters have no political end in view. The question with them is a purely material and local question. The organization of the Empire is something concerning which they know nothing and care nothing. They never criticize or blame the Government. At a given moment, on account of a bad harvest or some such reason, they find their material condition insupportable, yet they do not strike at the Government, but fall upon the nearest neighbor who is in better luck. They make depredations from house to house, but it never enters their heads that any one should interpret their action as a demonstration against the Government or as a political or revolutionary proceeding. The very word revolution is unintelligible to them. And you must bear in mind that when they start these riots they think that they are acting in conformity with the will of the Czar. Their sole complaint is that their sufferings do not come to the ears of the Czar. Their naïveté is such that they think the Czar would approve of their violence as soon as he learned of their distress."

Plehve went on to say that a revolution in Russia is impossible. "Revolutions are produced by majorities, and the majority is for us," *i.e.*, the Reactionists. This dictum as to revolutionary majorities Mr. Ular stoutly controverts, but admits in general that Plehve estimates correctly the Russian peasant's political temper and attitude. He proceeds to investigate the causes of this condition, which he attributes first of all to the muzhik's narrow political conceptions, as these spring largely from the illiteracy which the Government imposes upon him, as well as to the pernicious influence of the Slavophil party. The muzhik he declares to be absolutely incapable of appreciating parliamentarianism. To quote:

"The members of a mir, a commune, or village government, see nothing in a change of régime which could influence the conditions of communal life. This is, perhaps, the most curious fact in the political psychology of the muzhik. His interests are absolutely confined to his commune, and do not lead him to realize that he is part of a nation. He has no national conscience. He has no country, but belongs only to a commune or rather to a district in the commune. The shrewd policy of the State absolutely forbids him to think of the interests of others. The law of the Czar has connected him with a certain mir; he can not leave it; he is condemned to belong to it forever. The local law in each mir differs according to circumstances. Any union between mirs is out of the question. Well does the autocracy understand the maxim, *divide et impera*—divide and govern. . . . He (the peasant) has no idea of parliamentarianism based on direct suffrage, with responsible ministers as an executive. . . . If he had a parliament, it would be filled with members for the most part illiterate, who would treat the Empire as a village, knowing nothing of the mechanism of the State, and voting for the rejection of every measure which seemed useless from a village point of view. A crushing majority of those who would constitute this grotesque company would adopt through religious atavism the views of any minister who spoke in the name of the Czar. The result would be a régime of sheer stupidity."

The muzhik, too, is sunk deep in illiteracy. As Mr. Ular says:

"The two mighty springs in the movement of Western progress, universal compulsory education and the press, have been broken by the régime dear to Plehve 'in the interest of the people'; in order 'to protect them against perturbations'; to guarantee them 'tranquility'; and to permit them to cultivate 'natural ideas.' One muzhik in twelve knows how to spell out a few words; one peasant woman in twenty-five can read her own name; one child in twenty attends school occasionally; one in ten thousand receives the most miserable elements of primary instruction. A newspaper is unknown in the country."

The Slavophils are the partizans of a group of littérateurs and politicians who support the views of the moujik on an intellectual basis. They denounce, however, the centralization of government in a czar and a bureaucracy. They are individualists and believe in Russia as it existed before Peter the Great.

The peasant idea and that of Slavophil, if ever realized, he says in conclusion, would be neither the socialism of Marx nor the autocracy of the present time. The Czar would be a mere symbol of national unity, while local autonomy would prevail everywhere. But there could be no "world policy" for Russia, no "high place in the council of the Powers"; but Russia would furnish an example of government which would "crush the pride of Western barbarism."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A LIGHTNING CHANGE.

NICHOLAS, THE MUSCOVITE MARVEL—"Dead frost, that war turn. I'll give 'em The Hague business again. Hurry up with the dove and olive branch!"
—*Punch* (London).

THE RETURN.

FATHER—"What, back from the war without a scratch? And I—the Cossacks have crippled me, tho I never left home!"
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

USEFUL BOOKS ON JAPAN.*

IF the Russo-Japanese War was the *raison d'etre* of numerous additions to the literature on the Empire of the Czars, it was even more productive of books dealing with the Land of the Rising Sun. Nor can it be doubted that, altho the war is at an end, interest in Japan and the Japanese will continue unabated. Apart from the natural desire to learn more of the David of Russia's Goliath, it is evident that the Far East is destined to figure more impressively than ever before in the economic and political life of the world, and that, in whatever events transpire, Japan will be preeminently the representative of the Far East. Consequently we may expect a steady flow of new books on the history, life, and characteristics of her people and a constantly increasing number of students of this subject. It may also be safely said that among the offerings there will be a growing proportion of treatises by Japanese authorities addressed to English-speaking readers. This, indeed, has been the most striking and most important feature of the output of the past few months, despite the fact that works of foreign authorship are greatly superior numerically to those by native writers.

In point of comprehensiveness mention first must be made of Alfred Stead's "Great Japan," which is practically what his earlier "Japan by the Japanese" was avowedly—a compilation from Japanese sources of all manner of facts calculated to throw light on the achievements, aspirations, and problems of Japan. When "Japan by the Japanese" appeared, a year ago, it was rather severely handled by the critics who found no difficulty in pointing out errors which involved gross carelessness on its editor's part. But it was generally admitted, in the words of *The Outlook*, that with all its faults the work was "both interesting and useful, and especially so in the direction of giving an idea of the spirit and aspirations of the foremost molders of public opinion in the island kingdom." Similarly, the London *Times* finds its companion-volume—if the term be applicable—of practical helpfulness to the seeker after knowledge, even though "readers of 'Great Japan' will look in vain for the charm and subtlety of interpretation which inform the pages of the late Mr. Lafcadio Hearn" and tho "the chapters dealing with what we may call spiritual and ethical Japan . . . are less suggestive than books which go deeper and bear more clearly the impress of a single penetrating mind." Mr. Stead's purpose, briefly, is to exhibit the efficiency attained by the Japanese in the various departments of life, and to show how this efficiency springs from the "earnest, thinking, and eminently practical patriotism of the people." With this as a text Lord Rosebery contributes a foreword which is a scathing denunciation of the "inefficiency" of his fellow-countrymen and has called forth considerable comment, favorable and otherwise, from the British and American press.

Three books that indisputably bear "the impress of a single penetrating mind" are Baron Suyematsu's "The Risen Sun," a collection of the addresses, articles, and letters in which its distinguished author has sought to interpret to the Western world the spirit and polity of Japan; Dr. Nitobe's "Bushido: The Soul of Japan," a new edition of which appeared not long ago with an introduction by the well-known writer, lecturer, and traveler, William Elliot Griffis; and Okakura-Yoshisaburo's "The Japanese Spirit." Mr. Okakura is a brother of the author of "Ideals of the East" and his little volume has the distinctive characteristics of breadth, lucidity, and felicity of expression which gained for the "Ideals" such a wide and appreciative audience in this country. The Boston *Transcript* echoes the opinion of George Meredith, who has penned a few words in introducing Mr. Okakura to his readers, that the treatment is so compendious and explicit "as to enable us to form a summary of much that has been otherwise partially obscure, so that we get nearer to the secret of this singular race than we have had the chance of doing before." Lectures delivered at the University of London form the basis of the work, which seeks to provide the student with those fundamental data necessary to the correct understanding of Japanese views of life. This is likewise the purpose of Dr. Nitobe's "Bushido," but Mr. Okakura treats the subject in a very different way, touching on such diverse topics as the history, religions, language, literature, climate, and topography of Japan in so far as these affect native thought; whereas Dr. Nitobe focuses attention on the evolution and influence of that unwritten code of ethics which, at first limited in operation to the warrior-class, the samurai, has gradually permeated the nation until, in its most brilliant exponent's opinion, "without understanding feudalism and Bushido, the moral ideas of present Japan are a sealed volume." The virtues which it is declared "Bushido" inculcates—rectitude, courage, benevolence, politeness, veracity, sincerity, honor, loyalty, and self-control—are discussed severally, beauty of thought and language distinguishing the exposition which is at the same time a spirited, though not always convincing, defense of national institutions.

Mr. Dyer's "Dai Nippon" is of an altogether different order. It treats of the material rather than the spiritual side of Japanese life, and is largely concerned with the personages and events of the transition period. Of this period, Mr. Dyer is particularly well qualified to write, by reason of his residence in Japan from 1872 to 1882 as first principal of the Imperial College of Engineering, a position bringing him into close relations with the leaders of those years of travail, and with many young men who have since become makers of Japan. But it would be a mistake to infer that he wholly neglects the spiritual, or that his survey does not extend to the conditions obtaining in the Japan of to-day. On the contrary, he marshals many facts frequently overlooked by writers on twentieth-century Japan, but essential to a proper appreciation of the problems—social, religious, economic, and political—now confronting the country, and, as the New York *Evening Post* observes, "most of the abundant statistical data are drawn from official sources, and are brought fully up to the date of publication." *The Post*, it might be added, finds Mr. Dyer "untrustworthy in theories," and *The Outlook* further criticizes his work as defective from the literary standpoint—"heavy with repetitions not only of idea, but of phrase; its diction is at times strangely awkward and at times imbued with the flavor of the 'blue book.'" But *Post* and *Outlook* agree with all the other critical reviews we have seen in pronouncing "Dai Nippon" a capable introduction to the more detailed studies of such authorities as Sir E. Satow, G. W. Aston, B. H. Chamberlain, and Frank Brinkley.

Far less informative, but of an easier style and written in a pleasantly personal tone which brings author and reader into friendly relations, is Gregoire de Wollant's "The Land of the Rising Sun." A book about Japan by a Russian writer is something of a novelty, and it is pleasing to discover that Mr. de Wollant, as a rule, maintains a purely objective attitude. In the closing chapters the vein is unquestionably polemical, the claim being advanced that the recent war was forced upon Russia without provocation. It is denied that Russia in any sense occupied or intended to occupy Korea, that she was insincere in her promises to evacuate Manchuria, and that her presence there constituted a menace to Japan. "When has it occurred," asks Mr. de Wollant, "that an insular power of such force as Japan was in danger of being conquered by a continental power? A genius like Napoleon desisted from attacking England, altho he had one of the most powerful armies the world has ever known and he had only to cross the Channel." Fortunately, as has just been said, the partizan discussion of recent history occupies only a small portion of "The Land of the Rising Sun," which is mainly given over to an account of the author's travels thro the many islands and of the impressions left on him by the localities and people visited. Where he has occasion to refer to authorities his choice is usually the best, and his personal comments on contemporary conditions reveal an observer of such insight that it is a matter for regret that he has not seen fit to delve a little deeper beneath the surface which he portrays so admirably.

Dr. Scherer's "Japan To-day" and "Young Japan" not only supplement but overlap one another. The first was published more than a year ago, the latter only recently. They are the fruit of the author's experiences as a teacher in a government school in Japan and aim at giving, respectively, "a random portfolio of views, showing contemporary life in Japan under every ordinary condition and from every angle" and "the unified story of the nation in the simplest manner possible." Critical opinion radically differs as to the extent to which Dr. Scherer has succeeded in his aim. Thus, commenting on "Young Japan," the Brooklyn

* GREAT JAPAN: A STUDY OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY. By Alfred Stead. With a foreword by the Earl of Rosebery, K.G. Cloth. John Lane Company. 500 pp.

THE RISEN SUN. By Baron Suyematsu. Cloth. Price, 12s. 6d. net. A. Constable & Co.

BUSHIDO: THE SOUL OF JAPAN. By Inazo Nitobe. Introduction by William Elliot Griffis. Tenth revised and enlarged edition. Cloth. Pp. 203. Price, $1.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE JAPANESE SPIRIT. By Okakura-Yoshisaburo. Introduction by George Meredith. Cloth. Pp. 127. Price, $1.00 net. James Pott & Co.

DAI NIPPON. By Henry Dyer. Cloth. Price, $3.50 net. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

THE LAND OF THE RISING SUN. By Gregoire de Wollant. Translated from the Russian by the author, with the assistance of Madame de Wollant. Cloth. Pp. 401. The Neale Publishing Co.

JAPAN TO-DAY. By James A. B. Scherer, Ph.D. Cloth. Pp. 323. Price, $1.50 net. J. B. Lippincott Co.

YOUNG JAPAN. By James A. B. Scherer, Ph.D. Cloth. Pp. 328. Price, $1.50 net. J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE FAR EAST. By Archibald Little. Cloth. Pp. 334. Henry Frowde.

CHRISTIANITY IN MODERN JAPAN. By Ernest W. Clement, Principal Duncan Baptist Academy, Tokio. Cloth. Pp. 205. American Baptist Publication Society.

ALL ABOUT JAPAN. By Belle M. Brain. Cloth. Pp. 231. Price, $1.00 net. Fleming H. Revell Co.

FROM THE YALU TO PORT ARTHUR: AN EPITOME OF THE FIRST PERIOD OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. By Oliver Ellsworth Wood, Lieut.-Colonel, United States Artillery (late Military Attaché). Cloth. Pp. 252. Franklin Hudson Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FROM TOKIO THROUGH MANCHURIA WITH THE JAPANESE. By Louis L. Seaman, M.D., LL.B., Major and Surgeon, U. S. V. Cloth. Pp. 268. Price, $1.50 net. D. Appleton & Co.

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Eagle affirms that "it would be difficult to find a book that would give a better idea of this fit survivor of the Mongolian race." The Chicago *Tribune* sweepingly declares that "of the many books upon Japan none has been more fascinating or enlightening." The Boston *Transcript* rejoices that "in the midst of the flood of adulation heaped upon Japan, there is at least one competent and qualified writer who has the courage to tell some wholesome truths about the people." On the other hand, there are those who feel that Dr. Scherer has largely vitiated the value of his conclusions by a studied disregard of the oriental viewpoint. Without indorsing the opinion of the Japanese writer in *The Independent* who "fears" that "the gentleman . . . has never so much as read the A B C of the heart and mind of the East," it does seem that, whether in "Japan To-day" or "Young Japan," Dr. Scherer's writings lack that breadth so essential to a fair presentation of the characteristics of and motives animating the ever-puzzling Japanese. Dr. Scherer himself expresses the belief that "no American can ever thoroughly understand a Japanese," yet he has no hesitation in endeavoring to assist Americans to a better understanding by applying wholly Western standards to gauge the national character. Naturally, he reaches some startling conclusions. To cite only one: "The two cancers at the core of the Japanese character are deep-set dishonesty and abandoned impurity; either would be sufficient to wreck the life of any nation." View this in the light of the progress of Japan for the past half-century, and it is difficult to believe that the generalization is altogether just. As an interpretation, therefore, we must deem these books liable to becloud rather than enlighten the student anxious to obtain a full view of the soul of Japan. At the same time, we gladly recognize the solid helpfulness of both in other respects. When he discusses Japanese history, Dr. Scherer is at once accurate and philosophical; and his descriptions of Japanese school, street, and home life in town and country afford instruction and entertainment.

Archibald Little's "The Far East" contains only one chapter devoted to Japan, but that one embodies more information than many an impressive-looking tome. In conformity with the plan of the series in which his book finds place, Mr. Little opens with a summary of the geographical and geological features of the Mikado's realm, examining the empire as a whole and by its component parts; and then passes to a description of its resources, industries and inhabitants, interweaving a really remarkable amount of information considering the limited space. In fact, the entire chapter—and the entire book, for that matter—is a capital illustration of what may be accomplished by judicious condensation. Every sentence counts, and the ultimate result is not a confusing jumble of facts and figures—as it might easily have been—but a clear-cut picture, the details of which are unmistakable.

Cordial commendation may likewise be accorded Professor Clement's "Christianity in Modern Japan," a survey, as its title conveys, of the progress of missionary endeavor in that part of the world. Concerning this the New York *Evening Post* very truly says: "It would be difficult, we think, to handle the subject in a more liberal-minded manner. . . . In literary proportion and breadth of view and in keenness of insight, this book is a model. It is all the more likely to be permanent in its influence because of its cool, judicial temper." High as is this praise, it is not undeserved. A few words will make clear the scope and treatment. After a brief historical *résumé* of the futile efforts of missionaries from Europe and America to effect an entrance into Japan during the first half of the nineteenth century, and of the early years of Christian endeavor following the treaties whereby Japan finally opened her gates to the foreigner, Professor Clement discusses, in successive chapters, the work accomplished since then by each of the denominational bodies, Catholic and Protestant; next details the labors of interdenominational organizations; and finally examines special themes—the diffusion of Christian literature, and the growth and results of Christian educational, philanthropic, and sociological movements in Japan—closing with a detailed comparison between the condition of Christianity in Japan in 1903 and its condition in 1853. Remembering that of the 45,000,000 population of Japan less than 145,000 (according to the statistics of 1903) are professing Christians, it would seem at first glance that slow headway has been made. But a candid examination of Professor Clement's manual will speedily dispel this impression, and will lead to the further conclusion that—whether or no in a Japanicized form, as some writers aver—Christianity will ultimately be the leading moral force in modern Japan.

"A Young People's History of Japan" and "Stories of Sunrise Land Told for Little Folks" are two aptly descriptive legends on the protective-cover of Belle M. Brain's "All About Japan." Miss Brain is already favorably known as a writer of "missionary" stories for children, and in her present volume she manages to incorporate, in a style peculiarly adapted to the juvenile mind, a great variety of interesting facts concerning the history, life, customs, and manners of the Japanese, as well as brief biographies of some of the most successful of those who have given themselves to the task of spreading the gospel of Christ throughout the islands. An excellent gift-book in every sense.

Col. Wood announces in a brief prefatory note that the "basis" of his "From the Yalu to Port Arthur" is "the Japanese official reports daily received from the Imperial Headquarters before being given to the press, supplemented by important information from other reliable sources." As a matter of fact, the book consists almost entirely of "reports" arranged in chronological order, but not always with the necessary connecting links. So that while it is valuable as a compilation of campaign details, it makes uncommonly arid reading. Now and again Colonel Wood gives rein to personal opinion, and we could heartily wish for more. His views on the Japanese army—the book, by the way, takes no note of the naval operations of the war, save when land and sea forces cooperated—may be shown by a brief quotation: "The conclusions drawn are that to-day the Japanese army has no superior in many vital points; the discipline is superb, the men render absolute instant obedience to their officers, who are studious, well informed, and keenly observant in regard to all details. . . . Every Japanese in uniform, from the Field Marshal to the newest conscript in the ranks, exhibits an unquestioned loyalty and devotion to his Emperor and his country that is marvelous to contemplate, and is the keynote of discipline. There is but one conclusion—such men with such leaders are invincible." Tributes to the Japanese transport and "military intelligence" systems follow, but Colonel Wood appears to have overlooked the excellent work done by the military medical and hospital service. Just how excellent this was has never been better told than in Major Seaman's "From Tokio through Manchuria with the Japanese," whose testimony, as the *Dial* observes, "shows that remarkable people to be as far in advance of European and American civilization in these respects [the treatment of the sick and wounded in times of war] as they appear to be in all others that constitute an effective army and navy." It is unnecessary to make further comment on a book already so widely known. We allude to it here simply to remind our readers that it is one of the most interesting and intrinsically instructive of the now numerous studies of the Russo-Japanese War.

BRITISH OPINION AND BENTHAM'S OPINION.

LAW AND PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By A. V. Dicey. 503 pp. Price, $3.00. The Macmillan Company.

THIS is a careful examination of a complex subject. No one knows better than an American the direct influence of public opinion upon new legislation, both upon the making of the law and the enforcement of it. Yet nothing is more difficult than to fix upon what public opinion is. Is it that which makes most noise, or that which is firmest rooted and is scarcely conscious of itself? Is it the public opinion among legislators, or strictly the opinion of the public who are to be legislated for? Is it the opinion on principles, or on particular applications of those principles? All such problems have to be solved, for each special case of a change of legislation.

Professor Dicey, who has earned a merited reputation for works on the English constitution, devoted a number of lectures at Harvard to this interesting topic, and the present book is the result. It can scarcely be considered a success from the general point of view. Tho full of illuminating *aperçus*, these are scarcely capable of wide application to other than English affairs, owing to a remarkable phenomenon of English legislation in the nineteenth century. The genius of one man dominated English public opinion on legal affairs for nearly half a century, and this book is accordingly in the main devoted to the influence of Bentham upon English legislation in the middle of the nineteenth century. In other words, it is rather the effect of private opinion on legislation which forms the main subject of Professor Dicey's farrago than the nominal subject of its title. He divides the course of English legislation in the nineteenth century into three divisions: first, that of Quiescence, when there was practically no legislation, and the effect of public opinion was merely negative; then the influence of Bentham; and finally, the influence of that vague desire for social regeneration to which he gives the name of "Collectivism," but which is better known as socialism. It is practically only in the latter section of his work that he deals with the real topic of his lectures. Here he is more concerned with the disintegrating effect of agnosticism, imperialism, and historical method on the fundamental ideas of Benthamism, so that in the end his treatment consists of the influence of Benthamism on English legislation, and the reaction against it, and it would perhaps have been as well if he had indicated this topic as being the real subject of his treatise. Aside from this point of view, the book is of considerable value as supplementing the work of Professor Dicey's brother-in-law, Sir Leslie Stephen, on "The Utilitarians," giving definiteness to the general statements of Stephen. It is, indeed, curious that only a single mention, and that in a mere list of names, is made of Sir Samuel Romilly, with whom is associated the practical association of Benthamism to law reform.

Apart, however, from the main topic of the book, there is much of interest even to American readers, owing to the intimate relation between American and English law.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

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"The Road-Builders."—Samuel Merwin. (Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Elements of Sociology."—Frank Blackmar. (Macmillan Company, $1.25 net.)

"An Island in the Air."—Ernest Ingersoll. (Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Irrational Knot."—G. Bernard Shaw. (Brentano's, $1.50.)

"The Happy Life."—Charles W. Eliot. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., $0.75 net.)

"Journal American Social Science Association."—(Damrell & Upham, Boston, two volumes.)

"The Fortunes of the Landrays."—Vaughan Kester. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"What God Hath (not) Joined."—Orr Kenyon. (Dodge Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Where Copper Was King."—James North Wright. (Small, Maynard & Co., $1.50.)

"Howdy, Honey, Howdy."—Paul Laurence Dunbar. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Chronicles of the Little Tot."—Edmund Vance Cooke. (Dodge Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Arts and Crafts of Old Japan."—Stewart Dick. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

"Greatness in Literature."—William P. Trent. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., $1.20 net.)

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"Bacon Cryptograms in Shakespeare."—Isaac Hull Platt. (Small, Maynard & Co.)

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"Home Life in France."—Miss Betham-Edwards. (A. C. McClurg, $2.50 net.)

"Immunity in Infective Diseases."—E. Metchnikoff. (Macmillan Company, $5.25.)

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"Children of the Sea and Marble Swan." (Westbrook Publishing Company, Philadelphia.)

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"Histoire de la Révolution Française."—François A. M. Mignet. (Clarendon Press.)

"Charlotte Bronté." — Clement K. Shorter. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1 net.)

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"The Race of the Swift."—Edwin Carlile Litsey. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.25.)

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"The Works of Lucian of Samosata."—H. W. Fowler. (Clarendon Press, 4 vols.)

"Dante's Divina Commedia."—Translated by Rev. H. F. Tozer. (Clarendon Press.)

"Greek Reader," vol. I.—E. C. Marchant. (Clarendon Press.)

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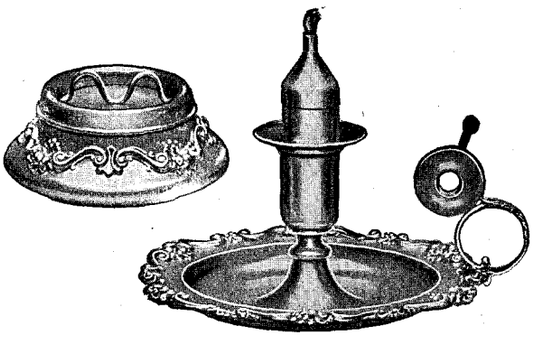

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CURRENT POETRY.

Sir Henry Irving.

By Arthur Stringer.

Much was it once to move o'erwearied life
To wholesome laughter; much it was to lure
From withered hearts the enriching tears of grief!
Much was it once, in motley and in mask,
To lead this cynic and too saddened age
Far out to life's lost Islands of Romance!
Much was it, in the midst of emptier fires,
Of transient moods, and momentary ways,
To guard with jealous hands the Calmer Light!
Much was it, when the years all arid seemed,
To freshen, as at cooling founts, our souls,
Whereon obliterating dust and hate
Too heavy lay!

Oh, much indeed it was
To charm Earth's fretting children to forget!
But, more than all Art's dream and anodyne
For languid sorrows, was the clash and war
Of Wrong with timeless Right, the wider view,
The tangled years made lucid to the eye,
The mimic hopes and loves that chasten men,
The broken threads of life caught up and held
One whole again, the Good made Beautiful!

All this was much, and with it brought its bay!
All this is old, and earned long since its crown,
Its thundered thanks, its impassioned quick applause!
But, oh! how loftier than fame is Love,
In this great heart that warmed to little things!
The hand not once withheld, the valiant will
Made quick with stooping kindliness of soul,

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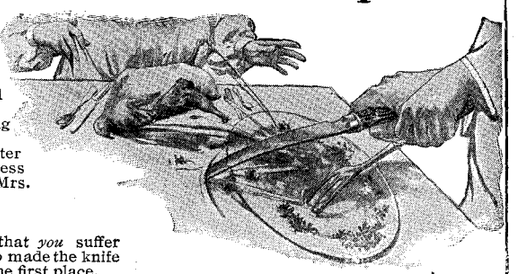

NEIGHBORS in for dinner.

Things going nicely—wife fairly beaming with pleasure and pride.

All of a sudden the carving knife slips.

Chicken is off the platter and sliding across the spotless table cloth, straight for Mrs. Neighbor's lap.

"Tough Luck!"

Yes,—and a dull knife.

But the worst of it is that *you* suffer because the steel-worker who made the knife trusted too much to luck in the first place.

* * *

In olden days, when men carved each other, there was much talk of charmed cutlasses and lucky swords.

To this day we are apt to think that good knives are a matter of luck.

Know why this is so nearly true?

Well, raw steel is a mass of little grains,—like the grains in lump sugar.

And if you make raw steel thin enough to cut with—relying merely on its thinness—it isn't much good, because it breaks easily,—crumbles like a thin piece of lump sugar will. So steel must be toughened before it will take a thin, keen edge.

This toughening is sometimes called tempering, and everyone knows that steel is tempered or toughened by heat.

Heat wakes up the little sugar-like grains of steel, and they begin to stretch. That's why we say steel expands when heated.

As things get hotter and hotter for the little steel grains, they stretch and wriggle into a tangle of tiny steel wires.

And of course a network of wires is tougher than a mass of grains.

Now, it's when knife blades are being tempered that "carver's luck" is being settled. There is a *magic degree* of toughness for steel, that accounts for all the "lucky" carving knives. A lucky carving knife is really only a knife that is always sharp,—that always slips right *through* chickens instead of rudely pushing them off platters.

A carving knife that is always sharp is one that is tough enough, but not *too* tough.

Tough enough to take a keen cutting edge and hold it well, but not too tough to be kept at its sharpest, by a few strokes, once in a while, on a standard Lee Sharpening Steel. That in-between-toughness is the *magic degree*.

Just as there can be no ice until water is cooled to 32 degrees, there can be no "lucky carver" until the blade is toughened to just the magic degree.

What is the magic degree, and how can the steel worker tell when he has it?

Well, the good old time-worn way is to *guess* at it by the colors in the steel rainbow, and trust to luck to hit it right.

* * *

Ever see the steel rainbow?

Well, take an ordinary steel knitting needle. Hold it in the flame of a candle about an inch from the end.

In just a moment colors will run along the needle toward the end.

And when the end is a pale yellow, cool the needle in a glass of water.

Note how the colors run from a pale yellow at the point into brown, then purple, then blue. Well, that's the steel rainbow.

It tells as nearly as such misty colors can, how close a network the tiny wires have weaved. It helps the steel worker to *guess* at the toughness.

Now, *somewhere* in the purple glow is the magic degree of toughness for carving knives. Guess where?

Wrong guesses by so-called steel experts make wrestling matches out of what ought to be the simple art of carving chickens.

You never even get a chance to guess, because the color is only on the surface and is ground away when the blade is polished and sharpened.

* * *

But, you ask, is there no way of telling exactly when a carving knife has reached the magic degree of toughness?

Is there no way except by guessing at the right shade of one color in a constantly changing, misty rainbow of colors?

"Yes,—there is, and that's why

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are always sharp,—or easily kept as keen as new by an *occasional* dozen strokes on a standard Lee Sharpening Steel.

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The Landers Process just as surely gives table cutlery just the magic degree of toughness every time, no matter what shade of purple glows on its surface.

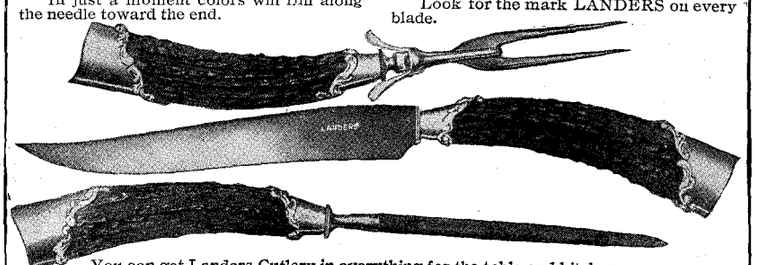
But don't think that the Landers Process is as easy as two plus two.

The Landers Process is the result of over a half a century of experience with the largest output of table cutlery in the world.

The "magic degree" was captured for Landers Cutlery by constant testing and proving.

No other knife maker knows the Landers Process, and without the Landers Process good knives are a matter of luck. That's why only Landers knives can be relied upon—why only Landers knives are always sharp.

Look for the mark LANDERS on every blade.



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Just ask for Landers Cutlery. Every store that sells table cutlery keeps Landers Process Cutlery or knows how to get it for you. If you are not readily supplied, drop us a line and we will see that you get what you want.

We have printed a book which tells all about table cutlery and illustrates all kinds of knives and forks and other things for dining room and kitchen use. The edition is limited, but while it lasts they will be sent free on request.

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The mind austere and calm that mourned amid
Illusions lost, ye laughed, and lived, and loved!

This, this it is that still makes silence best!
This weaves its aureole of softer lights
About the honored brow, and stands enough!
Yet we, one hour inadequate, must turn
With fond and broken words for memory,
And now the final curtain drops about
That thrice-crowned head, in pride and silence lay
Love's unreluctant tribute at the feet
Of him who, under cloak and domino
And flash of nimble wit, forever held
That Love was best, and for the elusive Dream
Gave youth and age, and left more rich the world!

—*From the New York Times.*

A Prayer.

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

Let me remember that I failed,
So I may not forget
How dear that goal the distance veiled
Toward which my feet were set.

Let me forget, if so Thy will,
How fair the joy desired,
Dear God, so I remember still
That one day I aspired.

—*From Ainslee's* (November).

Bread upon the Waters.

BY RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

A melancholy, life-o'erwearied man
Sat in his lonely room, and, with slow breath,
Counted his losses—thrice wrecked plan on plan,
Failure of friend, and hope, and heart and faith—
This last the deadliest, and holding all.
Help was there none in weeping, for the years
Had stolen all his treasury of tears.
Then on a printed page his eyes did fall,
Where sprang such words of courage that they seemed
Cries on a battlefield, or as one dreamed
Of trumpets sounding charges; on he read
With curious, half-remembering, musing mind.
The ringing of that voice had something stirred
In his deep heart, like music long since heard.
Brave words, he sighed; and looked where they were signed;
There, reading his own name, tears made him blind.

—*From "In the Heights."*

How Bravely Now I Face the Marching Days.

BY CHARLES HANSON TOWNE.

How bravely now I face the marching days,
With youth's strong armor to defy the years!
Naught now I know of the sharp sting of tears,
Nor of the bleak and solitary ways
Where Sorrow calls her children. Naught dismays
My April spirit; and the night appears
Like some far-distant prospect without fears.
Youth, youth is mine, and youth's strong, fearless gaze.

But when the twilight shall at length abide,
And I have neared the shadowy bourne and vast,
How will it be? . . . Shall the night overcast
My soul, and shall my sword have softly sighed
Back to its scabbard? . . . Nay, when Youth has died,
Old Age shall take me tenderly at last.

—*From the Metropolitan Magazine* (Nov.).

Night.

BY DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.

The night is old, and all the world
Is wearied out with strife;
A long gray mist lies heavy and wan
Above the house of life.

Four stars burn up and are unquelled
By the low, shrunken moon;
Her spirit draws her down and down—
She shall be buried soon.

There is a sound that is no sound,
Yet fine it falls and clear,
The whisper of the spinning earth
To the trancèd atmosphere.

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An odor lives where once was air,
A strange, unearthly scent,
From the burning of the four great stars
Within the firmament.

The universe, deathless and old,
Breathes, yet is void of breath:
As still as death that seems to move
And yet is still as death.

—*From Smart Set* (November)

Up Thames.

BY LAURENCE BINYON.

In the time of wild roses
As up Thames we travelled,
Where mid water-weeds ravelled
The lily uncloses,

To his old shores the river
A new song was singing,
And young shoots were springing
On old roots forever.

Dog-daisies were dancing,
And flags flamed in cluster,
On the dark stream a luster
Now blurred and now glancing.

A tall reed down-weighing,
The sedge-warbler fluttered;
One sweet note he uttered,
Then left it soft-swaying.

By the bank's sandy hollow
My dipt oars went beating,
And past our bows fleeting
Blue-backed shone the swallow.

High woods, heron-haunted,
Rose, changed, as we rounded
Old hills greenly mounded,
To meadows enchanted,

A dream ever molded
Afresh for our wonder,
Still opening asunder
For the stream many-folded;

Till sunset was rimming
The West with pale flushes;
Behind the black rushes
The last light was dimming;

And the lonely stream, hiding
Shy birds, grew more lonely,
And with us was only
The noise of our gliding.

In cloud of gray weather
The evening o'erdarkened.
In the stillness we hearkened;
Our hearts sang together.

From The Academy (London).

Leopold.

BY EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

This is the story told of Leopold,
A man of the world just five years old,
A little bit wise and a little bit bold,
Who wanted a guinea of gold.

Poor little, sad little five-year-old,
Of woes of avarice never told,
Too much charmed by the gleamy gold,
Wanted one piece to have and to hold.

Papa might laugh and mama might scold,
Toys grow tarnished or gray with mold,
Porridge be hot, or porridge be cold,
Little carèd Leopold.

Out of the house the boykin strolled,
And round and round the blue eyes rolled,
Always looking for gold, gold, gold.
Money was everywhere—wealth untold—
Copper and silver and glistening gold,
Greedily grasped and stingily doled,
Cheated for, fought for, bought and sold.

Across the counters it slid and rolled,
And big iron safes looked cross and cold
And stretched their arms to catch and hold,
As a miser does, the gleamy gold.

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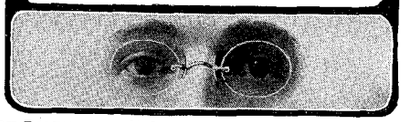

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And who could have forced or who cajoled
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Tired, so tired, grew our five-year-old
(Gold-hunting feet should be harder soled);
And the big church-bell the death-knell tolled
Of bygone hours, till at last he strolled
Into a street of a different mold,
Where nothing was bought and nothing sold.

"*Ho!*" sniffed sad little Leopold,
As if to say that to search for gold
In a place where none of it round him rolled
Were foolish in a wise five-year-old.

He turned to go, when, lo and behold!
Down at his feet in the untrod mold
Lay a bright guinea of gold, gold, gold!
But no one ever has seen or told
Of a satisfied searcher after gold:
"I'll look for some more!" cried Leopold.

Now aren't we all like five-year-old,
After something gleamy as gold?
And perhaps the prize we hope to hold
Is down the street we haven't strolled.
So be a bit wise and a little bit bold,
But don't be greedy like Leopold.

—*From "Chronicles of the Little Tot."*

Mutation.

BY JOHN B. TABB.

Till comes the crescent Moon,
We worship each a Star;
But in the reign of Noon,
Alike forgotten are
The lesser and the larger light
That ruled the destinies of Night.

Anon, the darkness near,
Within their dim domain
To Memory appear
The twilight gods again;
And Reverence beneath their sway
Forgets the sovereignty of Day.

—*Atlantic Monthly* (October).

Angelina.

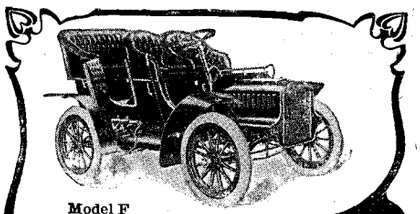
BY PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

W'en de fiddle gits to singin' out a ol' Vahginny reel,
An' you 'mence to feel a ticklin' in yo' toe an' in yo' heel;
Ef you t'ink you got 'uligion an' you wants to keep it, too,
You jes' bettah tek a hint an' git yo'se'f clean out o' view.
Case de time is mighty temptin' w'en de chune is in de swing,
Fu' a darky, saint or sinner man, to cut de pigeon-wing.
An' you couldn't he'p f'om dancin' ef yo' feet was boun' wif twine,
W'en Angelina Johnson comes a-swingin' down de line.

Don't you know Miss Angelina?
She's de da'lin' of de place,
W'y, dey ain't no high-toned lady wif sich mannahs an' sich grace.
She kin move across de cabin, wif its planks all rough an wo',
Jes' de same's ef she was dancin' on ol' mistus' ball-room flo'.

Fact is, you do' see no cabin—evaht'ing you see look gran',
An' dat one ol squeaky fiddle soun' to you jes' lak a ban';
Cotton britches look lak broadclof an' a linsey dress look fine,
W'en Angelina Johnson comes a-swingin' down de line.

Some folks say dat dancin's sinful, an de blessed Lawd, dey say,
Gwine to purnish us fu' steppin' w'en we hyeah de music play.
But I tell you I don' b'lieve it, fu de Lawd is wise and good,
An' he made de banjo's metal an' he made de fiddle's wood,
An' he made de music in dem, so I don' quite t'ink he'll keer



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Ef our feet keeps time a little to de melodies we hyeah.
W'y, dey's somep'n' downright holy in de way our faces shine,
W'en Angelina Johnson comes a-swingin' down de line.

Angelina step' so gentle, Angelina bow' so low,
An' she lif' huh sku't so dainty dat huh shoetop skacely show:
An' dem teef o' huh'n a-shinin' ez she tek you by de han'—
Go 'way, people, d'ain't anothah sich a lady in de lan'!
W'en she's movin' thoo de figgers er a-dancin' by huh-se'f,
Folks jes' stan' stock-still a-sta'in', an dey mos' nigh hol's dey bref;
An' de young mens, dey's a-sayin', "I's gwine mek dat damsel mine,"
W'en Angelina Johnson comes a-swingin' down de line.

—*From "Howdy, Honey, Howdy?"*

Ah, Friend of Me.

BY GRACE GOODALE.

Ah, friend of me, I know not why I turn
To you in every stress of toil or pain.
I only know that somehow I can gain
Quiet and courage from those somber eyes,
That in your silent presence I can learn
To meet, less shaken, my allotted fate,
More steadily to lift and bear the weight
That hopelessly upon my spirit lies.

Ah, friend of me, I wish that I might give
Some half return, some hint of joy or peace!
But who shall reach your need, who make to cease
The deep world-pain that claimed you from your birth,
Who break the solitude in which you live?
Not mine such power; a helpless human touch
Of loving faith—I can not count it much—
Yet take it, friend, and judge you of its worth.

—*Reader* (October).

PERSONALS.

Intimate Memories of Irving.—Fuller Mellish, an English actor, who was for ten years associated with Sir Henry Irving, publishes in the New York *Times* many incidents of the great actor's life. Some of these stories are as follows:

"On one occasion the members of a provincial theatrical company decided to teach a lesson to a member of the organization who was noted for his bumptiousness and conceit. The aggregration was playing in Aberdeen, and one of the wags wrote a letter to the actor, signing Sir Henry's name to the document and telling him he was wanted for a production at the Lyceum. It was supposed that the conceited fellow would show the letter to his fellow-players, and the intention was to tell him of the hoax, after he had boasted sufficiently. But in this case the actor made no mention of the matter whatsoever. Instead, he boarded a train for London that night. The plotters were dumfounded. The joke had gone too far. Here was this actor taking a fourteen-hour journey to London, only to be confronted with disappointment at the end of his trip. As it happened, however, Sir Henry allowed the visitor to come to his dressing-room and read the letter. He at once scented the joke, but without a word by way of disclosure asked the actor to name his salary, and engaged him. The interesting part of the anecdote, from the actor's standpoint, lies in the fact that the man "made good," and for fourteen years remained in the Irving company, ultimately attaining a position of great prominence in the profession.

"Irving retained faithful old members of his company long after their services might have been dispensed with if only business considerations prevailed. One of the most touching cases of this character was that of 'Daddy' Howe, who died in Cincinnati some years ago while the company was touring here. At one of the most memorable dinners given to Irving by the members of the profession, 'Daddy' Howe arose, and with tears streaming down his face told how his

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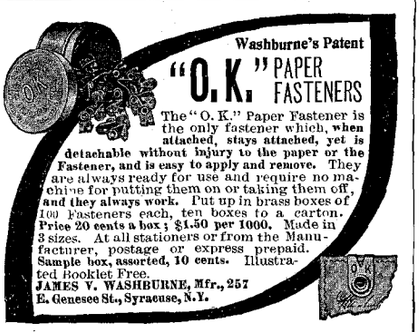

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proposal to retire had been received. At this time he was 80 years old. When Howe learned that the company was to come to America he realized that the expense would be very great, and that the minor rôles he played could be easily filled over here at a much less cost. As a result of these gloomy reflections he wrote Mr. Irving that he appreciated the situation and would either retire or accept a reduced salary. Not receiving an answer, he brought the matter up at a personal interview.

"'Dear me. Ah, yes. Well, I'll let you know presently,' was Mr. Irving's evasive reply.

"'Daddy' Howe thought from this that he was undoubtedly doomed to retirement. With trembling fingers he opened a note that came from Mr. Irving the next day and read:

"'Of course I expect you to go, and I hope that the increase in your salary will indicate my appreciation and good wishes.'

Once when Mr. Mellish had been ill and called to see the actor regarding his further association with the company, Irving said:

"'You look as tho you need a change. Go to the treasurer and get three weeks' salary. After you have spent it come back and start to work.' The actor, after receiving the money, discovered that it contained £5 more than the three weeks' stipend. He so informed the treasurer. 'Oh, yes,' said that official, 'I forgot to mention it. Sir Henry said that you looked as tho you needed plenty of sun and air. The extra money is for carriages so you won't tire yourself out while you're looking for it.'"

Hall Caine, the noted English novelist, who was an intimate friend of Sir Henry, declares that Irving "was by nature the most sociable of beings." He says further:

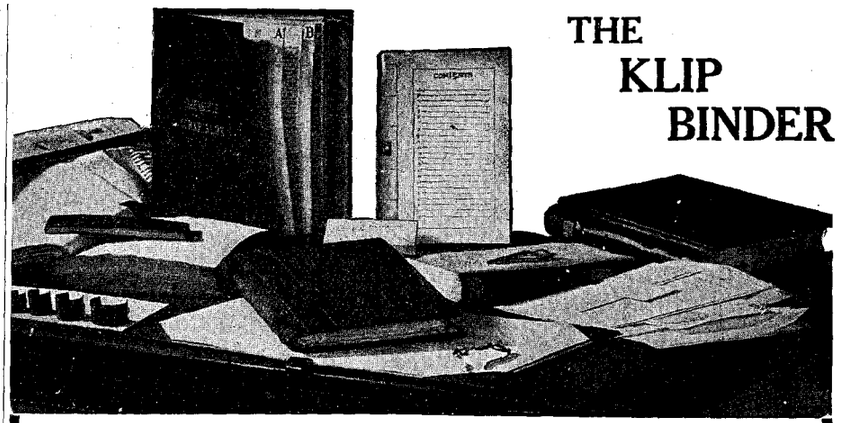
"He was born to be the boon companion of all good fellows. He loved to have his friends about him always, to give them good dinners and, above all, good suppers; to sit far into the night with them drinking healths and telling stories, and then to drive home with them through the echoing London streets in the dead white light of early morning.

"While the world was good to him and health not yet uncertain he was constantly gathering his friends about him, and many are the stories that some of us could tell of interminable and sometimes grotesque symposiums at his club and in the 'beefsteak'-room at the back of his theater. Money was nothing to him in those days but a means to enjoyment or an instrument to bring happiness to himself and to others, and as long as fortune came to him with both hands full he poured her treasure into every channel that called for it.

"Old friends down on their luck, old actors fallen on evil days, strangers writing pitiful letters, servants and waiters and cabmen, were all sure of something from the giver that seemed to give to all. It took his devoted lieutenants, Bram Stoker and Henry Loveday, all their time to intercept impostors, and many was the shift he was at to defeat the schemes of the friends who tried to keep him from being 'had.' Even when the tide of his luck began to turn and the ebb had set in rapidly it was sometimes impossible to restrain him from charities that would have been reckless in a rich man and were almost criminal in a poor one.

"If he had any selfishness it was only in the possession of rare and beautiful objects—priceless books, objects of art and relics of great men—and the people who had such things to sell were quick to learn where it was best to sell them. His rooms in Grafton street and at the theater were full of treasures, and even in his most prosperous days, one way or other, his money too often went through his hands like water. He loved to live, and during the best of his life he lived vividly every day and every hour of it."

Roosevelt's Georgia Ancestry. — President Roosevelt's Southern trip, and his visit to the home of his mother at Roswell, Georgia, add interest to an article in the *National Magazine* by Miss Junia McKinley, of Atlanta, dealing with the family tree of the President, particularly on the maternal side. "Since Martha Bulloch, through Baillie-



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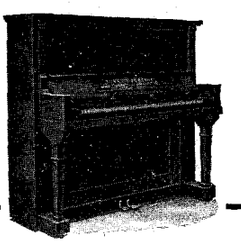

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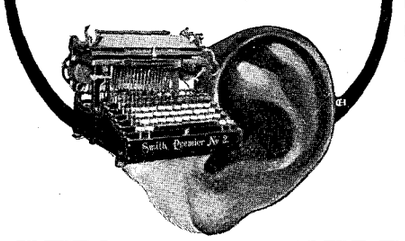

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Irvine lines, was lineally descended from the royal house of Scotland," says Miss McKinley, "President Roosevelt is as truly of royal lineage as Edward VII. of England, also descended from Kings of Scotland." We read again:

"The family history of the Bullochs, well known in Georgia, is a distinguished one. The Bullochs have figured prominently in the State's history and vital affairs from the days of Oglethorpe, filling high posts in the civil and military services of the commonwealth. From Governor Bulloch, of Revolutionary fame, to Admiral Bulloch, of the Confederate States Navy, the Bullochs have been men of action in war and peace. It is not to be doubted that Theodore Roosevelt inherits many of his most admirable qualities from his mother's side of the house, and his strenuosity as well.

"There are many still in Georgia who cherish tender memories of the President's beautiful, aristocratic mother. Throughout her girlhood she was a noted belle, admired everywhere for her beauty, accomplishments, charm of manner, and strong mentality. During a visit to her sister in Philadelphia, she met Mr. Roosevelt, who was captivated by the lovely young Southern girl, and the announcement of their engagement soon followed. Felicitations and regrets were intermingled, for many deplored her loss when the bridgeroom rode out from the North to claim his bride.

"Martha Bulloch Roosevelt loved with ardor her native State and mourned with anguish the sorrows that the war between the States brought to her people. On one occasion, after hostilities between North and South had begun and when her Northern home was decorated for some festive occasion with American flags, she, to show her loyalty to the South, displayed from her boudoir window the Confederate flag, which caused angry sentiments in the crowd that collected in front of the house. They demanded the removal of the flag. She refused when told by Mr. Roosevelt, and no persuasion from her husband could induce her to withdraw it. So he made a speech to the crowd, by this time a mob, told them his wife loved the flag, as she was a Southern woman, and the mob dispersed."

The Popular Loubet.—Few Presidents of the French Republic were ever more popular than Emile Loubet, says Henri Chautavoine, in *Figaro* (Paris). There have been more sudden and more startling examples of popularity, but none so enduring. That of Mr. Loubet has grown year by year. The writer continues:

"The President of the republic owes his popularity, in the first place, to his perfect simplicity. The provinces, which are neither obtuse nor ungrateful, are infinitely pleased to find that M. Loubet has remained a provincial in the best sense of the word. People have never forgotten, especially in the neighborhood of Montélimar and La Begude, with what filial piety he makes his yearly visit to Marsanne to see his aged mother and to pay her the homage of his affection and respect. . . . He has never denied either his modest origin or the memories and the ties of his youth, which are the sweeter and the more lasting because they preceded all others and were more disinterested than any that came later. Honors have not turned his head; they have not made him proud or distant or arrogant. He thinks only of accepting honors with good grace, and in vacation time he gladly lays them aside. He himself recently declared (and his word may well be taken) that he gives them up without regret. This simplicity, which it would be a mistake to call American, for nothing indeed could be more genuinely French, he has always displayed. It has done

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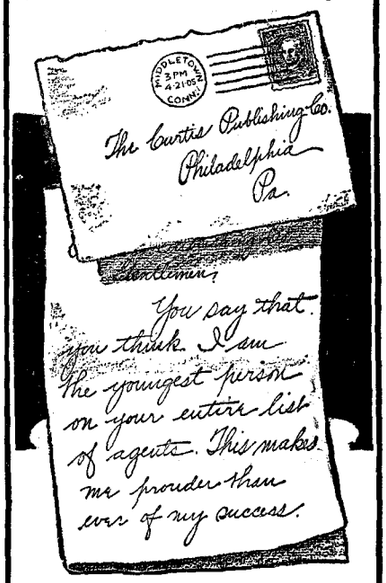
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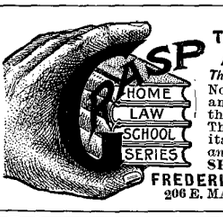

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much to strengthen President Loubet's popularity in the provinces. It has touched, and little by little it has won, the hearts of all in a country where warm hearts are as common as clear heads.

"M. Loubet's princely and charming good-naturedness has the flavor of his intellectual qualities. Ever since his selection he has sought to escape parade and to guard himself against uttering high-flown phrases. He has no love for them. He has never coined them, nor has he ever permitted them to be coined for him. Historic or legendary aphorisms, for the most part apocryphal, are generally fabricated by the specialists who put them in circulation. They are brilliant but counterfeit pieces, struck for the express purpose of dignifying an incident or exalting a hero. They sometimes make the hero ridiculous, and it is rarely that they serve to increase his renown. M. Loubet never needed any one to do his talking for him when he thought the time had come to give expression to his views, his feelings, or his hopes. By his approachableness and cordiality, and by the happy appropriateness of his bearing and his words, he put himself in direct contact with public opinion and in direct contact with the nation. When he passed by, he had no desire for noisy demonstrations, choruses of cheers, costly and useless decorations, or unnecessary parade. His little journeys were not exhibitions. He fronted the enthusiasm of his people with gayety, and responded to it with unfeigned pleasure. When they shouted, '*Vive la République!*' adding '*Vive* Loubet!' as the President rode by, and this without it costing them a sou, he smiled, he tipped his hat like an honest man and a good citizen; he was happy."

Some Cleveland Stories.—John S. Wise, candidate for Governor of Virginia during the first year of Grover Cleveland's administration, contributes to *The Saturday Evening Post* a series of personal reminiscences of the ex-President. Mr. Wise gives us an insight into a side of Mr. Cleveland's character that is seldom seen in print. We read:

"In our strolls about the beautiful Cape we sometimes talked of the difficulties of the Presidential office. I recall one evening when we were out walking alone. He was interested in some of the farm work and we had been to inspect it. The sun had set across the beautiful Chesapeake, which lies to westward, and we strolled along in the brilliant afterglow. He enjoyed the sight of the water and the great pines and the light of the gloaming. Suddenly he said:

"'I ought to have a monument over me when I die.'

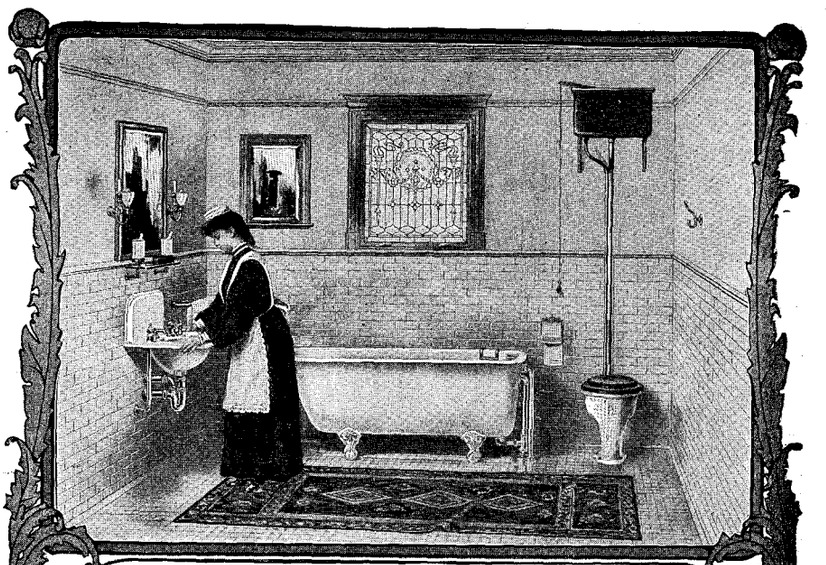
"'I am sure of that, Mr. Cleveland,' I answered; 'but for what particular service?'

"'Oh, not for anything I have ever done,' said he, 'but for the foolishness I have put a stop to! If you knew the absurd things proposed to me at various times while I have been in public life—things which I sat down on, and sat down hard on—you would say so, too!'

"I observed in Mr. Cleveland an inexpressible tenderness for his family. He frequently talked in the sweetest way of his wife and children. The political world has never dealt kindly with Mr. Cleveland. The press has seemed at times to delight in circulating rumors and aspersions about his family relations. No doubt at times Mr. Cleveland has been brusque, peremptory—rude, if you like the term better—with certain people; but that gave them no excuse for lying about him and invading the sanctity of his domestic life and circulating false stories about his wife and children. Perhaps it was done with devilish malignity to wound him in a point where they knew he was vulnerable. For much as the public has been encouraged to look upon Mr. Cleveland as incapable of the finer sensibilities, I never saw a man who had family pride and affection more fully developed or who felt more keenly the injustice of such assaults.

"I had an opportunity of seeing how this sort of traduction had embittered Mr. Cleveland. On one occasion, soon after President McKinley's death, we were discussing that event, and all agreed that it was a sad thing to see a man so happy and with so much to live for, and so beloved, cut down in the bloom of his life and strength. Mr. Cleveland took part in the conversation.

"'I don't know,' said he, 'whether, after all, McKinley's life, sad as was its ending, was not, taking into consideration everything, to be envied. It is true he was struck down by an assassin. But he never was



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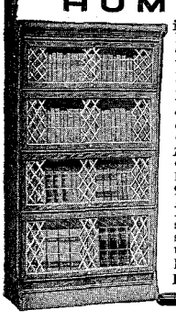

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assassinated in his lifetime. Think of the kindness with which he and his wife were always treated while he lived. There was nothing lovable and kind that could be uttered about him or her which was not said at all times. Somehow, he seemed to possess the faculty of evoking charitable judgment and kind treatment. If I could have had that sort of thing as long and as uniformly as he did, I believe I should have been willing to pay the price he has paid. I do not understand how some men have the milk of human kindness always offered to their lips, while others, without deserving less charitable treatment, have the cup of gall and wormwood thrust upon them constantly. I believe I would gladly exchange places with him for the charitable judgment which the public passed upon his life. Bodily death is by no means the worst torture which a man can suffer. The torture of lies and misrepresentations affecting what is dearest to us in life is infinitely worse than the mere physical pain of dying.'

"I do not pretend that these were Mr. Cleveland's exact words, but they give the substance of his speech, and when I heard that cry of a strong man in his agony I wished that every kindly heart in this broad land could have heard it, too. It would have been a final refutation of the dirty and disreputable falsehoods which small malice has for so long industriously whispered against the ex-President and his family."

Of Mr. Cleveland's sportsmanlike qualities, Mr. Wise writes:

"Since the retirement of Cleveland from office I have seen much more of him than ever before, and I have always found him a congenial companion and a kind friend. In order to appreciate him one must have been with him as I have been. On two occasions he has honored me by visits to a little shooting and fishing place in Virginia. First of all, he is a thorough sportsman. I have seen his patience tried both as a fisherman and a gunner, and in this quality he is perfect. He has had as good wild-fowl shooting as any man in the United States, yet I have known him to sit, on a calm, sunshiny day, in a duck blind, for ten consecutive hours, with nothing but a simple luncheon to break his fast, and nothing but whistlers and bufflehead coming in to his decoys, and then he has come home at night with nothing but a dozen 'trash' ducks, as the gunners call them, yet as content and uncomplaining as if he had enjoyed real sport. Then, on a fishing-excursion, I have seen him when the boat went aground; when the bait gave out; when the oil in the steam-launch became exhausted and we were delayed several hours; when we were caught in a summer squall; in all sorts of trying and worrying predicaments; and no man in the party took his 'streak of lean along with his streak of fat' more stoically or more complacently than Mr. Cleveland."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

As Nearly as She Could Remember. — The members of the family were away when the census man came around, and the servant girl was doing her best to answer his questions.

"What is their nationality?" he asked.

"Their fwhat, sor?"

"Their nationality—are they English, Irish, Scotch, or——"

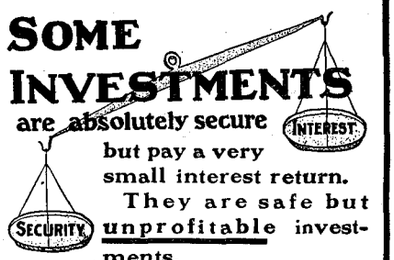
"No, sor. They're Scandiluvians."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Moving.—"Pa," said Tommy Twaddles, "this here mythology book says that Orpheus was such a fine musician th't he made trees an' stones move."

"Your sister Teresa has Orpheus beat a city block," grumbled Pa Twaddles. "Her piano-playing has made twenty families move out of this flat building in the last two months."—*Cleveland Leader.*

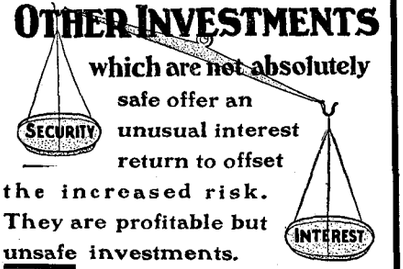
Real Assistance.—The small son of a clergyman who was noted for his tiresome sermons overheard two friends of his father saying how dry they were and how hard it was to keep awake during service. The following Sunday while the minister was preaching he was

SOME INVESTMENTS



are absolutely secure but pay a very small interest return. They are safe but unprofitable investments.

OTHER INVESTMENTS



which are not absolutely safe offer an unusual interest return to offset the increased risk. They are profitable but unsafe investments.

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astounded to see his son throwing pebbles at the congregation from the gallery. The clergyman frowned angrily at him, when the boy piped out in a clear treble voice:

"It's all right, pop. You go on preaching. I'm keeping them awake."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

She Knew Him.—An architect remarked to a lady that he had been to see the great nave in the new church. The lady replied, "Don't mention names; I know the man to whom you refer!"—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Crooked, All Right.—"An' phwy don't yez like Muldoon?"

"He's not on th' square."

"Phwat makes yez think so?"

"He's th' kind av a man th't can't look ye straight in the eye till yer back's turned."—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Test of Friendship.—The professor was examining a dark-brown substance spread on paper, when he was interrupted by a visit from a friend.

"I say, would you kindly let me place a little bit of this on your tongue?" said the man of learning to the newcomer; "my taste has become so vitiated by sampling all sorts of things."

"Certainly," responded the friend, thrusting out his tongue.

The professor took up a little of the substance under analysis and placed it on the other's tongue. The latter worked it round for fully a minute, tasting it much as he would a sweet.

"Note any effect?" inquired the professor.

"No; none."

"It doesn't paralyze or prick your tongue?"

"Not that I can detect."

"I thought not. How does it taste?"

"Very bitter."

"Um-m; all right."

"What is it?" inquired the friend.

"I don't know. That's what I'm trying to find out. Some one has been poisoning horses with it."—*Tit-Bits.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

October 14.—Grand Duke Cyril, for having married the divorced wife of Grand Duke of Hesse, is exiled from Russia by the Czar.

October 17.—The strike movement threatens all Russia. At St. Petersburg the strike is nearly general, and many persons are injured in conflicts with troops and police.

October 19.—The Czar issues a manifesto proclaiming the ratification of the treaty of peace with Japan.

The closing of many of the Russian universities arouses the fear that the entire educational system of the country will be paralyzed.

October 20.—Employees on the railways at Moscow go on strike; over 100 persons are wounded in fighting at Minsk.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 14.—Panama announces that it will pay only its share of the Colombian debt in proportion to the population of the isthmus at the time independence was declared, and conditionally on Colombia's agreement to repay sums borrowed from Panama.

The peace treaty is signed by the Emperors of Japan and Russia, thus officially ending the Russo-Japanese war.

October 16.—The text of the Portsmouth treaty of peace is made public.

Permission is granted to bury the body of Sir Henry Irving in Westminster Abbey.

The Kaiser awards the gold medal for science to the Prince of Monaco, and confers an order on A. L. Rotch, of Boston, for researches into upper atmospheric conditions.

October 17.—A British destroyer is fired on by Moors near Ceuta, and two British naval officers are taken prisoners by the tribesmen.

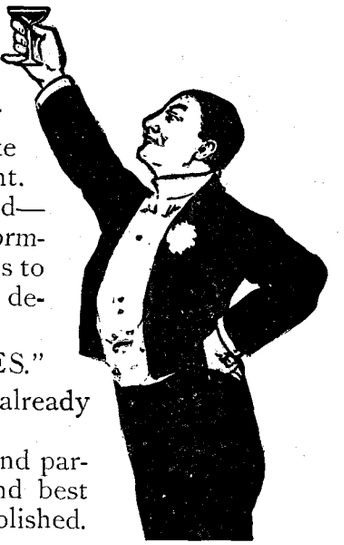
Five French warships are assembled at Martinique preparatory to a demonstration against Venezuela.

Baron Fejervary is appointed Premier of Hungary and is charged by the Emperor with the task of preparing for a general election on the basis of universal suffrage.

Mr. Carnegie proposes in his address as Lord Rector of St. Andrews University a league of peace among nations to banish war.

October 18.—King Oscar, in a speech closing the Riksdag, expresses his grief at the separation of

ONCE upon a time there was a man who thought he wanted the earth. Then he had a vision, and he dreamed he did own the earth, and then he dreamed the assessor came around. And then he woke up.
—GEORGE H. DANIELS.



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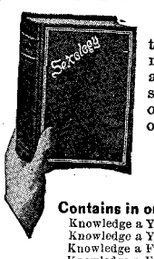

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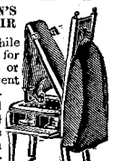

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Norway and Sweden and his hope of lasting peace between the nations.

October 19.—The Danish Court announces that Prince Charles of Denmark will accept Norway's crown if chosen by the Storthing, without waiting to be elected by the people.

France and Portugal settle the Guinea-coast (West Africa) boundary dispute.

October 20.—The ashes of Sir Henry Irving are buried in Westminster Abbey.

The Philippine Commission pays the Dominican order $3,225,000, closing the friar land deal.

International financiers begin conferences in St. Petersburg regarding the proposed new Russian loan.

Domestic.

October 14.—William F. Powell, United States Minister to Hayti, resigns, and H. W. Furniss, of Indianapolis, is appointed to succeed him.

Congressman Williamson, of Oregon, found guilty in the land fraud cases, is sentenced to serve ten months and to pay a fine of $500.

Hemery, of the French team, wins the automobile race for the Vanderbilt cup, over the Mineola, Long Island, course, covering 283 miles in 4 hours 36 minutes and 8 seconds.

New York wins the fifth and deciding game of the world's championship series, beating the Philadelphia Athletics 2 to 0.

On the arrival of the *Campania* at New York, it is learned that five of her steerage passengers were swept overboard and lost and thirty-five were injured by a giant wave on October 11.

Col. C. H. Loomis, Past Commander of the Kansas G. A. R., dies at Winfield, Kan.

October 15.—Gloucester fishermen sent representatives to Washington to consult Secretary Root as to their fishing rights on the coast of Newfoundland.

October 16.—General Grosvenor, of Ohio, declares that without free trade with this country the Philippine Islands will soon be in a disastrous financial position.

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission announces the awards of medals and money to persons who risked their lives to save others.

Governor Folk, of Missouri, addresses an enthusiastic audience in Philadelphia.

The Standard Oil's business methods are revealed at a hearing before Attorney-General Hadley, of Missouri, on the grounds of alleged violation of the State's antitrust laws by certain oil companies of that State.

Charles Dana Gibson, the "Gibson Girl" artist, announces that he will draw no more in black and white, and that he will go abroad to study art.

October 17.—The President issues an order which enables heads of government departments to discharge civil-service employees without filing charges and giving hearings.

The federal medical officer in charge announces that yellow fever has practically been stamped out in New Orleans.

President Roosevelt forbids the exportation of all munitions of war from the United States and Porto Rico to San Domingo.

General F. V. Greene, ex-president of the asphalt trust, testifies in the Venezuelan damage suit that the company aided the Matos rebellion.

Commissioner Shonts, returning with the consulting engineers, reports that there is no fever now in the canal zone.

October 18.—The President issues an order to his Cabinet officers not to give any information about Cabinet meetings to the press representatives.

The President begins his tour of the South, the first stop being made at Richmond, where he is enthusiastically received.

It is shown at the insurance inquiry that two State Senators had lived in a house kept by the Mutual at Albany.

Louis Harman Peet, author, dies at New York.

October 19.—The President is welcomed in North Carolina. At Raleigh he speaks on railroad rate regulation and forestry.

In a statement issued by the Canal Commission, it is denied that the engineers are in favor of any particular type of canal as yet.

Formal expressions of thanks by the Czar and the Mikado to President Roosevelt for his part in the recent peace negotiations are made public.

The Nashville Chamber of Commerce asks Secretary Shaw, if possible, to admit free of duty the articles presented to Miss Roosevelt while abroad.

October 20.—The President, in a speech at Atlanta, denounces financial debauchery in high places, and declares that corporations should be controlled, without checking legitimate activity. At Roswell, Ga., the President visits his mother's home.

The *Amerika*, the largest passenger steamship in the world, arrives at New York on her maiden voyage.

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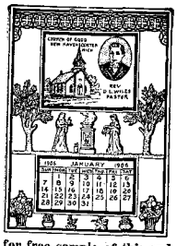

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"E. G.," Cananea, Sonora, Mexico.—"What do the following words mean? (1) 'grote'; (2) 'Adna.'"

(1) "Grote" is the Middle English form for "groat," a former English coin; in more recent times the term has been applied to fourpence as a unit of account. (2) "Adna" is a Biblical name signifying "pleasure."

"J. J. W.," San Francisco, Cal.—"(1) In referring to the words 'billion' and 'trillion' a writer uses the following sentence: 'Apparently these words were introduced into England at a later date, but their original *meaning was* retained and *has* never been changed there.' Should not the words in italics be used in the plural? (2) Who was Swammerdam?"

(1) The words "billion" and "trillion" have distinct meanings, and hence the italicized words should be plural. (2) Jan or John Swammerdam (1637–80) was a prominent Dutch naturalist, who was very skilful in the dissection of insects.

"M. M. H.," Manhattan, Kan.—"Which is the correct form of expression, 'Hens hatch eggs,' or 'Hens hatch chickens'?"

Both forms are employed in ordinary usage.

"F. J. M.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Is there any rule for the spelling of words ending in 'ise' and 'ize,' also words ending in 'able' and 'ible'?"

Any rule covering the orthography of all such words is rendered useless by the great number of exceptions and would require a very extensive knowledge of the foreign elements in our language to be at all useful. Their employment is more or less governed by usage, some authorities giving "ize" as the variant form of "ise." The Standard generally prefers "ize" to "ise."

"C. J. A.," Staunton, Va.—"The word 'only' seems to be a difficult one to put in just the right place to express with precision its intended meaning. The sentence '*I only told him to go away*' can bear four different interpretations. It may mean '*I only* told him; nobody else did,' or, 'I only *told* him, but did not compel him,' or, 'I only told *him*, and nobody else,' or, 'I only told him *to go away*; I did not tell him to do anything else.' Is there some rule for putting the word 'only' in just the right place in a sentence to show what idea it is meant to limit or emphasize?"

The Standard Dictionary (p. 2,271, col. 3) says: "The general rule, so far as any rule can be given, is to place the word 'only' next to the word or phrase to be qualified, arranging the rest of the sentence so that no word or phrase that the word might be regarded as qualifying shall adjoin it on the other side." In spoken language the stress and tone would indicate the relation of 'only' to the other parts of the sentence; but, in writing, the principle of rhetorical construction must be followed in order to avoid ambiguity. The sentence "I only told him to go away" is ambiguous because the word "only" may refer to either "I" or to "told," hence it would be better to write, "Only I told him" (*i.e.*, nobody else told him), if this is the meaning intended. "I told only him to go away" would imply that he alone was told, and "I told him to go away only" would clearly express the thought that nothing else was required but that he should go.

"E. G. D.," College Point, N. Y.—"Who was the philosopher who went abroad with a lantern looking for an honest man?"

The Greek Cynic philosopher Diogenes, who lived between 412–323 B.C.

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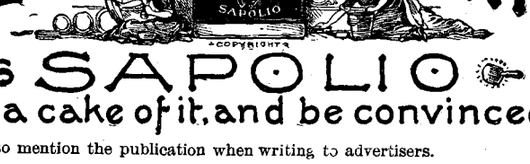

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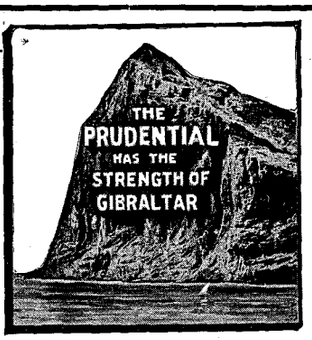

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